

FBIS-EEU-87-066

Tuesday

7 April 1987

Vol II No 066

Daily Report

EASTERN EUROPE

**SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
PRINTED INSIDE COVER**



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Middle East & South Asia ReviewInter-Arab AffairsIslamic AffairsPalestinian AffairsOPEC AffairsSouth Asian Regional AffairsArab Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none">AlgeriaChadEgyptLibyaMauritaniaMoroccoSudanTunisiaWestern SaharaArabian Peninsula<ul style="list-style-type: none">BahrainKuwaitOmanPDRYQatarSaudi ArabiaUnited Arab EmiratesYemen Arab RepublicIraqIsraelJordanLebanonSyriaSouth Asia<ul style="list-style-type: none">AfghanistanBangladeshIndiaIranMaldivesNepal & BhutanPakistanSri Lanka |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

(continued on back of report)

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 066

7 April 87

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Disarmament Conference Delegates Cites Issues	BB 1
Polish Delegate: AMB ABM, Space [PAP]	BB 1
CSSR Delegate: N-Tests, CW [CTK]	BB 1

BULGARIA

Poland Frankly, Critically Discussed in POGLED	C 1
Anniversary of Treaty With Poland Marked	C 5
Further Coverage of Mladenov Visit to Spain	C 5
Proposes Toast	C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Apr]	
Received by Gonzalez, Departs	C 6
Returns, Met by Balev	C 7
Sofia Meeting on Nationwide Sobriety Campaign	C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Thatcher Views Emanate 'Prejudice', 'Spite'	D 1
[Jelinek in RUDE PRAVO 2 Apr]	
Lord Lucas Speaks on UK-CSSR Trade Prospects	D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Apr]	
Talks on Relations With EEC Conclude 27 Mar	D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 28 Mar]	
Text of Strougal Letter to Geneva Assembly	D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Apr]	
Problems in Joint Venture Program Not Resolved	D 5
[MLADA FRONT 31 Mar]	
Jakes Reports to CPCZ CC Presidium 18 Mar	D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 20 Mar]	
Official Interviewed on Economic Experiment	D 33
[RUDE PRAVO 2 Apr]	
Youth Union To Test Election-by-Ballot Principle	D 35
[RUDE PRAVO 28 Mar]	
Kapek, Haman Speak at Prague Party Meeting	D 36
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Apr]	

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED's Felfe Receives Belorussian Delegation	E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Mar]	
Soviet Military Truck Causes Accident 31 Mar	E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Apr]	

Axen Meets With SPD Parliamentarians 6 Apr	E 1
Leaders Greet Hungarians on Liberation Anniversary [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4-5 Apr]	E 3
Cypriot Delegation Visits Berlin for Talks	E 4
Talks With Sindermann	E 4
Received by Fischer	E 5
SED Delegation Received by Nicaraguan President [cross-reference]	E 5

HUNGARY

Delay of Gorbachev's CSSR Visit Noted in Press [Szalay in MAGYAR HIRLAP 6 Apr]	F 1
Artificial 'Hysteria' Surrounding Marines Affair [NEPSZABADSAG 3 Apr]	F 1
Editorial Views Thatcher's Visit to Moscow [Szalay in MAGYAR HIRLAP 1 Apr]	F 2
Officials Receive Visiting U.S. Special Envoy [NEPSZABADSAG 4 Apr]	F 3
Warsaw Pact, Military Doctrine Discussed [MAGYAR HIRLAP (Supplement) 28 Mar]	F 3
Central Institute Applies to Join Eureka Project [DPA]	F 4
Lazar Inaugurates Plastics Factory in Leninvaros	F 5
Briefs: MTI-PAP Work Plan	F 5

POLAND

Urban Holds Press Conference in Stockholm	G 1
Drastic Reform 'Imminent' [Stockholm]	G 1
TU's 'Hinder' Market Reform	G 1
Committee Reviews Joint Plants, World Bank Help [TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Apr]	G 2
Economic Talks With Austria Conclude in Vienna	G 3
Jaruzelski Sends National Day Greetings to Hungary [TRYBUNA LUDU 4-5 Apr]	G 4
Daily Comments on Thatcher Visit to Moscow [Lesnikowski in TRYBUNA LUDU 4-5 Apr]	G 4
European Social Affairs Ministers Meet in Warsaw	G 6
Jaruzelski Meets With Critical Letter Writers	G 7
Defense Minister Addresses Technicians in Warsaw [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 3 Apr]	G 8
PZPR Secretariat Views Economic Tasks [TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Apr]	G 9

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Makes Official Visit to Zaire [cross-reference]	H 1
Ceausescu Cables Greetings to Bulgaria's Zhivkov [SCINTEIA 29 Mar]	H 1
Joint Polish Economic Coordination Talks Held [PAP]	H 1
Dascalescu, Gorywoda Confer	H 2
Coman Heads Delegation to Austrian CP Congress	H 2
Conveys RCP Message	H 2
Received by Waldheim	H 3
Meets Sinowatz, Mock, Gratz	H 3

Ghitulica Conveys RCP Message to Mexico's PSUM
Meets Mexico City Officials

H 3
H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Dizdarevic Calls For Balkan Ministers FM Meeting
Spokesman Describes 'Positive' Talks With Greece
Mikulic Meets With Egyptian Trade Official
Information Department Head Comments on Strikes
[Vienna VOLKSSTIMME 4 Apr]
Teachers Halve Class Time in Response to Wage Cuts
Mill Shutdown To Cause 'Drastic Consequences'
Maribor University Organ Interviews Djilas
POLITIKA Journalist Blamed [26 Mar]
Slovene Writers Fear Centralist Constitution
[POLITIKA 18 Mar]
Briefs: Serbs, Montenegrins Returning to Kosovo

I 1
I 2
I 3
I 3

I 4
I 4
I 4
I 5
I 6
I 7

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE DELEGATES CITE ISSUES

Polish Delegate: ABM, Space

LD022226 Warsaw PAP in English 1530 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Geneva, April 2 -- Addressing the 40-state disarmament conference here today, head of the Polish delegation Stanislaw Turbanski said that obviously the future of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting anti-missile defences (known as the ABM treaty in the West) lies completely in the competence of its two parties. The treaty is, however, of significance for security of the entire world and international community has a justified right to express its views concerning the issue.

Thus one can express hope that the U.S. would consider it possible to accept the Soviet proposal of strengthening the strictness of the treaty and agreeing upon what has really been banned and permitted under the treaty. This would at least restrict the anti-missile defence systems to laboratories, as it was initially suggested by President Reagan, went on Turbanski.

The Polish delegation is ready to take an active part in work on effective international acts serving the elimination of possibilities of weapons deployment in outer space. We welcome with satisfaction the Soviet proposal to declare a ban on the use of force in outer space and from outer space against earth. Such a ban would contribute to the entire process of confidence building and further strengthening of strategic balance, said he.

CSSR Delegate: N-Tests, CW

LD022223 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Geneva April 2 (CTK) -- Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Disarmament Conference, Ambassador Milos Vejvoda today acquainted the participants with the message of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

Milos Vejvoda, who took over the chairmanship of the conference today, outlined major problems on which the conference will focus this month. He stressed the necessity to take practical steps towards the talks on a ban on nuclear weapons tests, to open talks on gradual removal of nuclear weapons and to take measures on averting the danger of nuclear war.

He pointed out the significance of the talks on a ban on chemical weapons to which last months' session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers gave further impetus in its special statement.

POLAND FRANKLY, CRITICALLY DISCUSSED IN POGLED

AU061211 [Editorial Report] Sofia POGLED in its issues No 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 published on 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30 March 1987, respectively, carries a 15,000-word series by Evgeniy Stanchev, POGLED correspondent, entitled "Trying To Talk About Poland as the Poles Do," describing his impressions of the country in a very frank and sometimes critical manner.

In an introductory note to the first installment on page 6 of issue No 9 of 2 March, the author explains that all Polish people he interviewed, "regardless of their position" stressed the necessity for a "critical approach" in mutual evaluations between "brother countries." He adds that no Polish official he interviewed seemed to be "embarrassed even by the most controversial questions."

Stanchev compares present-day Poland to 1981-82, and notes a "considerable calm" which contrasts with the "tension" of the earlier period. He points out in this context: "My own standards may not always be correct in evaluating the existing realities in Poland. For example, only a few people would believe that martial law has improved democracy. Nevertheless, this is a fact, regardless of whether an observer from the sidelines understands it, or not."

Stanchev explains the reasons for the Polish crisis in the early eighties and expresses approval for the present government amnesty for former opponents, stating: "Practical experience shows that repressive measures alone cannot destroy the enemy." He adds that "the opposition is still considerably supported from abroad, but it is losing more and more the support of Polish society in the broadest sense of the word. Society is persuaded, not by words, but by deeds, by the fact that the role of the opposition is harmful and that the government will solve the difficult problems better than the opposition because it possesses the political tools to do so." Stanchev is confirmed in this opinion by his interview with Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, who "in a frank atmosphere" discussed with him the role of the party as "a leader and servant of society."

Stanchev further submits statistical data on the economic situation and "political orientation" of the Polish people. He notes that "religion and political orientation" in Poland "by no means signify the same thing." He states that "82 percent of the adult population in Poland are religious, but only 7.5 percent of them think that the Catholic Church should engage in political activities." Citing data on the present-day economic situation of the Polish people, Stanchev mentions that "there are millionaires in Poland both in zlotys and in dollars whose wealth can impress their 'colleagues' in the West." Stanchev adds that one third of the Poles abstain from voting in elections; however, 50 percent of the people support the government. He states that some people do not support the party, but "prefer it to illegal structures," and further points out: "As a matter of fact, objectively speaking, we can say that party members themselves differ somewhat from each other in their evaluations, activities, and predilections."

Stanchev explains: "There was a time when half of Polish society declared itself against communism. No more than 7 percent do today, despite the fact that certain university research studies estimate the figure to be 25 percent," and adds: "The fact that a certain individual declares himself 'definitely' against communism, generally speaking, does not mean that he will necessarily oppose socialism. Things are more complicated by far, and there are millions of nuances in this respect."

According to Stanchev part of the Polish people side with the opposition for the simple fact that they wish the party to be subjected to "control so that it may be even more efficient in serving all society." Stanchev attributes these views to the "traditional, dynamic, and critical mind of the Polish people," and points out: "A high percentage of people here regularly and severely criticize the economy and this percentage includes several party members. No one, actually, dares to assert that all party members approve the activities of the PZPR."

The second installment on page 6 of issue No 10 of 9 March analyzes the Polish people's attitudes toward the PZPR and deals with the question of trade unions. Stanchev notes that "80 percent of the present trade union members are PZPR members, but all trade union members are against their leaders holding high posts in party and government at the same time." Stanchev adds that the workers expressed their dissatisfaction at party leaders being connected with the "private sector" as well, and comments: "I must admit something in this connection. Since I started writing this series, I have been wondering at what point, if at all, I should report one of the things that most disturbed me during my meetings and talks in Poland. Despite my great tolerance, I could not accept the fact that a member of the PZPR leadership may own hundreds of decares of land, or may attend church regularly. Perhaps I am not right, and this is the specific situation in Poland. However, I would not be honest if I did not admit that the questions of idealism and materialism, of the dialectical link between necessity and compromise, obviously exceed my capability as a simple journalist..."

The next portion of the second installment is devoted to Polish youth, stressing their critical attitude toward the PZPR. Stanchev points out that "Some of the young people do not accept the PZPR as a revolutionary force and consider it dogmatic; they think that the party is an obstacle to dynamic development and progress." He adds that, according to Polish statistical data, 40 percent of the entire population in Poland "is not interested in politics," and points out that the critical attitude of the young people does not automatically mean "that this age group supports the opposition," that "They just have their own views and interests, which the PZPR calmly accepts."

In examining the problems of the Catholic Church Stanchev notes that "66 percent of the young people are regular churchgoers." He states that the political activities of the clergy have somewhat subsided in recent years. Stanchev adds: "The Catholic Church is increasingly trying to isolate extremists and is returning to its normal activities." Referring to the political activities of Catholic priests in Poland Stanchev says: "According to a well-informed source, 200 out of 20,000 priests are now engaged in active political struggle. According to him, 5 percent of the priests are active, but only 1 percent of them can be considered political leaders. Another person -- I do not know whether I should call him a pessimist, or a realist -- asserts that the number of clergymen who are active in the political sector is far greater. It is an almost unanimous opinion that the difference in the activities of the church in the past and today is considerable." Stanchev also mentions the controversy on the introduction of religion as a new subject in Polish schools, which provoked the opposition of the church, since the state is thus trying to protect the interests of atheists as well.

The third installment on page 6 of issue No 11 of 16 March analyzes the relations between church and state, mentioning a decision adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress to accept Catholics as party members as long as they are not "clerical politicians" and they support the party. In this case their religion is not problem, Stanchev points out and adds: "There is no other way out, since 50 percent of the workers and believers. This is the reality in Poland." He goes on to deal with the forthcoming visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland which was decided at a recent meeting between the pope and Jaruzelski in Rome. Stanchev examines the positive and negative implications of such a visit; although "certain circles, with support from abroad, may take advantage of the visit in order to introduce unrest," it may have a positive effect upon relations between church and state.

Discussing the present situation of the opposition in Poland, Stanchev reiterates that "repressive measures cannot be effective in the long run". He describes a "polarization" of former antisocialist forces, some of which are cooperating with the government, while others intensify the "counterattack." He mentions Lech Walesa as one of them, but defines his efforts as "unsuccessful," even as regards reaction in the West. Stanchev points out that "despite the fact that the Polish security forces are well acquainted with the activities of the 'enemy,' and know how to deal with threats, this does not automatically mean that law and order in the country have reached the state desired by the majority of Polish society." Dealing with the variety of the goals pursued by the opposition groups, Stanchev explains the difference between those who oppose socialism as a social system and others who declare themselves "against the government within the framework of the socialist state." He comments: "I was somewhat shocked by the statement of a high-ranking leader who quite earnestly insisted that the party should be at the head of the second group!" Stanchev describes the behavior of a third group of people who abstain from cooperating with the government and assume an attitude of "disdainful indifference, or masked cynicism." This attitude, according to Stanchev, leads to alcoholism, drug addiction and crime." He cites statistical data that 17,000 drug addicts are registered by the Polish militia organs, and provides were data on drug addiction and alcoholism in Poland.

The rest of the third installment is devoted to Evgeniy Stanchev's visit to Katowice, where he interviewed mining workers on their successes. Stanchev remarks with slight irony that the workers failed to mention that their production-costs are too high, a fact which he learned from other sources, but that "they should not be blamed for this in view of their eagerness to work in peaceful conditions after overcoming the disturbances caused by the Solidarity provocations of the past." Stanchev describes his interview with Zygmunt Muranski, one of the youngest members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and former miner, whose modesty and strong attachment to his profession Stanchev highly praises.

The fourth installment on page 6 of issue No 12 of 23 March describes a visit to Silesia, where a strong workers class, after overcoming the unrest of the early eighties, is concentrating on the question of whether the Polish economy will be fully stabilized by the end of the century. Stanchev points out that "Jaruzelski is still a hostage of Gierek's decisions in this respect, since approximately 80 percent of the industrial capital investments were accomplished at that time, and Jaruzelski was forced to implement the agreements." Following a lengthy passage on economic reforms and their beneficial effect, Stanchev comes back to the question of trade unions in an interview with Rajmund Moric, chairman of the Federation of Miners Trade Unions and member of the OPZZ Presidium, about the differences in the number of Solidarity members and OPZZ members in the new trade unions, Stanchev comments: "I had the impression that, as regards the recruiting and increase in the number of trade union members, there was no artificial competition with the memories of the past. I was, however, surprised by the fact that not all party members feel obliged or are obliged to join the new trade unions. At least 10 percent of the PZPR members are not trade union members and this applies to miners as well.

Examining working conditions in Poland, Stanchev writes on working time and manpower fluctuation which he describes as a serious problem, especially in the case of young workers. He points out: "20 million out of 36 million Polish people do not work. I was surprised -- but perhaps I should not have been surprised -- when a Polish professor told me that there are no sufficiently well-established labor traditions in Poland and that many people are first generation workers. I did not understand why things have gone so far in this respect, but I am sure that this situation is a serious obstacle to economic development."

Stanchev then devotes a long passage to the Iglopol agroindustrial combine in Debica, whose methods of work and the existing housing conditions seem to have greatly impressed him.

The last installment, on page 2 of issue No 13 of 30 March, contains further remarks on the Polish economic situation, stressing the existence of great differences in the incomes of various social strata and the growing inflation. Stanchev comments: "I cannot imagine (I am not alone in thinking so) what the reaction of the trade unions would be if wages were frozen in order to halt inflation. They already threatened to go on strike if the project on the price increase were implemented." Citing Polish sources on recent polls in the country, Stanchev expresses his concern that 53 percent of the Polish people blame the government for economic difficulties. He adds: "The state authorities in a country where 37 percent of the high school graduates, in answering a poll, respond that there is 'no future' for the young generation, and 90 percent of the young people wish to go abroad in order to have a better life, can hardly be complacent." He adds that the Polish Government is "realistic" in being well aware of this fact.

The most serious economic problem in Poland, according to Stanchev, is the enormous foreign debt. He cites a report of the International Development Bank according to which "Poland would already be bankrupt if it had been a private corporation." Stanchev mentions the damage to the country's economy caused by the U.S. sanctions against Poland, and deals at length with Polish-U.S. relations and their recent development. He defines these relations as "traditionally good" and notes the improvement since the visit of U.S. Under Secretary of State John Whitehead to Warsaw, despite the fact that he met "activists of the opposition" such as Lech Walesa and Cardinal Glemp during this visit. Quoting ZYCIE WARSZAWY, which stated that "Poland and the United States need each other", Stanchev remarks: "This is certainly so, but I cannot help thinking that one side needs the other more." Stanchev points out the existence of numerous firms belonging to U.S. citizens of Polish extraction in Poland and mentions the large Polish community in the United States, which in spite of being "anticommunist" in its majority, still has strong links with the homeland. Stanchev further elaborates on the most recent emigration of Polish citizens to Western countries, defining it as mostly due to "economic" reasons.

The last portion of the series is devoted to the Polish press. Stanchev praised its openness and courage in raising controversial issues and mentions interviews with colleagues from TRYBUNA LUDU in this connection. He describes the operation of "official censorship" in Poland and mentions the existence of "an illegal opposition press," about the circulation of which no exact figures are available, defining it as unimportant. As for religious press, organs, Stanchev notes that they are allowed to appear as long as they do not support party policy."

Stanchev praises the existence of a special commission which defends the journalists' rights against censorship and against their superiors in case of conflict and expresses regret that such an institution does not exist in Bulgaria.

The series ends with a quotation from his interview with Jozef Czyrek, repeating the appeal for frank and open reports on Poland without being afraid of "offending the comrades" because, as Czyrek says, such reports are mutually useful in relations between socialist countries which share the same problems.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH POLAND MARKED

AU061810 Sofia BTA in English 1653 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA) -- The cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland contributes to the development of inter-state relations, serves to the interests of the two peoples, of the entire socialist community, of peace and security in the world.

At a ceremonial meeting on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Second Agreement for Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between Bulgaria and Poland, which was held here today, Mr. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, said that the important process of restructuring carried out in the socialist countries needs even further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, further deepening of the cooperation with the Soviet Union. The speaker said that in the conditions of increasing of the nuclear arms stock piles Bulgaria and Poland adopt as their foreign-policy course the new approach and new political thinking in international relations and express their unreserved support the peace initiatives set forth by the Soviet party leader.

Mr. Kiril Zarev assessed highly the inter-party cooperation stressing that the BCP and the Polish United Worker's Party have always maintained relations of sincere friendship and unanimity.

The speaker dwelled on the economic cooperation between the two countries. The barter between them is one of the biggest in the framework of the C.M.E.A. During the seventies the trade between them doubled every five years and this was accompanied by changes in the structure of the commodity exchange. The Bulgaro-Polish trade is envisaged to reach about 4 billion and 400 million roubles in the 1986-1990 period. New more progressive forms of economic relations will be used like direct production and techno-scientific cooperation between economic organizations.

Mr. Kiril Zarev spoke about the relations between Bulgarian and Polish higher schools, about the cooperation of long standing between the Bulgarian and the Polish Academy of Sciences, about the contacts in the sphere of physics, chemistry, hydro-dynamics, satellite communications and space researches.

In conclusion the deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers pointed out that to its 10th Congress the Polish United Worker's Party went as a politically mature and organizationally united party, capable of recognizing the conditions and peculiarities of the country, of studying the experience of its friends and of taking into consideration the international conditions.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF MLADENOV VISIT TO SPAINProposes Toast

AU070809 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 87 p 7

[BTA report on toast proposed by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, at official dinner given in his honor on 2 April in Madrid]

[Text] Petur Mladenov pointed out the following in his toast: We would like to believe that the visit we are paying to Spain has established real prerequisites for the pursuit and further intensification of the Bulgarian-Spanish dialogue, and for raising this dialogue to a higher level.

Bulgarian-Spanish relations have undergone different stages of development and the present stage is particularly fruitful, Petur Mladenov stated. This appears unmistakably and convincingly from the achievements of the last 10 years, since diplomatic relations between our two countries were fully restored, the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs declared. At the same time, we are well aware that we are far from having exhausted all opportunities of cooperation. We consider the successes achieved in this sector as a positive basis for further expanding Bulgarian-Spanish cooperation in various fields of common interest.

Petur Mladenov declared that his talks with his Spanish colleague were proceeding in a favorable atmosphere and a constructive spirit. He expressed his opinion that it would be a great advantage if such an atmosphere existed throughout the world, in international relations as a whole. Unfortunately, we live in a complicated world, full of tension, he pointed out. We live in a world shaken by crisis and conflicts, both regional and global. This is a world in which the arms race is developing at an unrelenting pace, and there is even the danger that this race might be transferred to outer space.

Petur Mladenov further dealt with the feasible achievement of a nuclear-free world, which was mapped out in Reykjavik. Such a world is no longer a political utopia, and this fact has a strong impact on the whole atmosphere of international communications. The soviet proposal to sign a separate agreement on medium-range missiles creates an opportunity to alleviate the intolerable nuclear burden in Europe, and represents a realistic step toward untying the knot of confrontation, toward the complete liberation of our continent from nuclear arms, Mladenov stressed.

The Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs cited a statement by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, that the improvement of the international atmosphere requires indefatigable efforts not only from the states that are powerful in the military sector, but also from the medium-sized and smaller states. Guided by this understanding, Bulgaria is conducting a consistent policy based on principle, a policy of peace and equal rights in international cooperation, Petur Mladenov emphasized. Our actions in the Balkans aimed at the consolidation of peace, security, and cooperation in the area are a specific expression of this policy. Petur Mladenov stated as follows: The basic issue for us is to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and we devote considerable efforts to it.

Petur Mladenov ended his toast by expressing the friendly feelings of the Bulgarian people for Spain and its people and their wish for wide-ranging and useful cooperation.

Received by Gonzalez, Departs

AU021909 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 2 Apr 87

["Bulgaria, Spain Develop Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Madrid, April 2 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, was received today by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales, secretary general of the Spanish Workers' Party.

Mr Mladenov extended to Mr Gonzales personal greetings from Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and from Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov.

The two politicians discussed in a friendly atmosphere topical international issues and the development of the bilateral interstate relations and the ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

They centered their attention on matters of disarmament and security in Europe. The Spanish prime minister voiced support for Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative on the intermediate-range missiles in Europe announced on February 28.

Mr Gonzalez and Mr Mladenov assessed positively the development of the bilateral relations and expressed the hope that these relations will be broadened in the future.

The Spanish prime minister received with pleasure the invitation to visit Bulgaria extended to him on Mr Todor Zhivkov's behalf.

Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov left Madrid tonight. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

Returns, Met by Balev

AU022010 Sofia Domestic in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs returned this evening from Spain, where he had been on an official visit at the invitation of Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, the Spanish foreign minister. At Sofia airport he was met by Comrade Milko Balev, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

SOFIA MEETING ON NATIONWIDE SOBRIETY CAMPAIGN

AU031925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] An expanded session of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front National Council was held in the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia, concerning the further fulfillment of the decision of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee on expanding the temperance movement on a nationwide basis. Comrade Pencho Kubadinski and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of the Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, took part in the session.

A decision was adopted that provides for improving the unity of action of the social organizations for scientific research and applied scientific work connected with the healthy way of life, and the implementation of all-embracing measures for the most rational use of the free time of the workers and youth. The coordination and control activities of the social organizations with the Committee for State and People's Control will be improved, and a check will be organized on the correct utilization of the fruit and grape harvest for the production of new soft drinks.

The attention of the administrative, trade union, and Komsomol leaderships is specially drawn to the need to intensify social control and carry out periodic checks on the sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks in public establishments.

THATCHER VIEWS EMANATE 'PREJUDICE', 'SPITE'

AU070935 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 87 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the "We Comment" column: "Encounter Between Old and New Thinking"]

[Text] Two worlds, two ways of thinking, two outlooks on the world confronted each other in the frank discussion conducted by M. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, with M. Thatcher, British prime minister, during the latter's visit to Moscow. Anybody who reads the CTK reports on the contents of their polemic would find in them the answer to questions which are appearing with increasing frequency among the alarmed world public: Why does the struggle for peace encounter such difficulties, why are disarmament negotiations running up against such obstacles, why has such an obvious need as the need to get rid of the burden of nuclear arms not been fulfilled as yet?

M. Thatcher took the view that nuclear arms are almost a blessing, because they allegedly defend peace, and that her government will continue its nuclear armament. And all this because the Soviet threat of a military attack on Western Europe allegedly persists.

What prejudice and anticommunist spite emanates from this view, which has totally abandoned the soil of reality! In Moscow the prime minister was reminded that the USSR is calling for the liquidation of nuclear arms; that its final aim is a worldwide disarmament -- in other words the elimination of all arms. The USSR has submitted a number of specific proposals; it is energetically demanding that they be discussed, and insisting on the speediest possible signing of disarmament agreements. Is this the way a state would proceed if it harbored even the least aggressive intention? M. Thatcher should not find it difficult to draw appropriate conclusions from this fact, not appeasable through the force of its logic.

However, the Moscow discussion was essentially a most instructive event. It was truly an encounter between old and new thinking. The old thinking, strikingly represented in its crystallized form by M. Thatcher, continues to remain on its dangerous track. In her view, the world is divided into hostile nations; it is inevitable that one resorts to intimidation and force, and to extort by military strength; and the side owning the largest number of the most destructive and most modern weapons has the better possibility of asserting its foreign-political goals. This risky policy has led the world to two world wars; in each of them the British people, too, paid a bloody tribute. In the postwar period this policy has brought numerous sufferings to many peoples. The implementation of this policy today, in the nuclear age, can literally destroy human civilization.

It is becoming an urgent and unpostponable all-human task to shackle feverish armament and to remove its cause. Responsibility for the accomplishment of this task lies on the shoulders of the world public, and above all on the shoulders of politicians charged with the task of defending the people's vital interests. There is no greater right than the right to live and to live in peace. After all, the overwhelming majority of politicians -- and this applies to the British prime minister -- publicly pledge themselves to regard this as their duty.

The USSR presents a concept of international life in which the war force is replaced by all-human values and by relations based on equal rights. Common sense, morality, and life must prevail over craziness, brutality, and death -- this is the Soviet message, the Soviet appeal to embark on the only possible path on which mankind can again win immortality.

M. Gorbachev explained to M. Thatcher, at her request, the purpose and goals of the restructuring policy. He honestly declared that the USSR needs a lasting peace in order to be able to concentrate on developing its society. The USSR is not insisting that others should give up their ideals, it respects the peoples' right to make their own choice; but it demands this with regard to itself. It is irresponsible [neseriozni], to say the least, to make the possibility of disarmament dependent on an ultimatum saying that the USSR must change its political system and follow the example of the bourgeois society. It is always unpropitious to sink into the swamp of illusions in politics; this seriously harms the interests of all sides.

The restructuring policy is developing the key idea of Soviet foreign policy: the idea of a peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. M. Gorbachev declared: "At the same time restructuring means that socialism endorses its willingness to enter into world competition with any and all other social systems. And not only that; it also expresses its willingness to share, on the basis of equal rights, in the establishment of an appropriate mechanism of this competition, this cooperation, or if you want rivalry -- but a rivalry which is peaceful." This is how the USSR sees the prospect of relations in the international community, and the direction of its development during the transition from wars and bloodshed to rivalry and to the comparison of results achieved by creative human labor.

M. Thatcher has acknowledged that her visit to Moscow was the most interesting of all her travels as prime minister. Let us hope that the lesson that can be learned from the frank dialogue which she had in Moscow will find expression in the practical steps of her government. Britain is an important power, and it is high time for her to alleviate the solution of issues of security and peace, instead of hampering them. Old thinking has no place in international relations, because it is detrimental and harmful. The present demands new thinking.

LORD LUCAS SPEAKS ON UK-CSSR TRADE PROSPECTS

AU061323 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 87 p 7

[Interview with Lord Lucas of Chilworth, United Kingdom deputy secretary of state for trade and industry and head of a British trade delegation currently on a visit to the CSSR, by RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Svatopluk Smutny: "It Depends On the Initiative of Enterprises; British Trade Week in Prague and Bratislava" -- in Prague these days"]

[Text] Prague (our correspondent) -- A British Trade Week is currently being held in Prague and Bratislava. It has been organized by the London Chamber of Commerce and the British Committee for Foreign Trade together with the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade. It is being attended by 16 prominent British trading and industrial companies. On this occasion, RUDE PRAVO asked Lord Lucas of Chilworth, deputy secretary of state for trade and industry and the head of the British delegation, for an interview.

[Smutny] What conditions do you see for intensifying Czechoslovak-British trade?

[Lord Lucas] Ministers of both governments are working on this question. We were particularly glad to have the chance of welcoming Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban in the United Kingdom last year. We see the need for having an increasing number of companies on both sides directly learn about, and be more aware of their mutual opportunities. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we welcome and endorse the initiative of the London and Czechoslovak chambers of trade and industry in organizing British Trade Week. A further development will only materialize by applying the results of the marketing concept, identifying and satisfying the needs of customers, and immediately applying the results of the development of science and technology, and taking every opportunity for fruitful industrial cooperation.

[Smutny] What are the chances for mutual cooperation?

[Lord Lucas] In this ever more complex world no country can hope to satisfy all the needs of the world market. It is necessary for us to specialize and cooperate in practically all spheres. Without wanting to name concrete examples, I am aware of further possibilities in the chemical and automobile industries, in electrical engineering, in the sphere of processing enterprises and machine tools, in the sphere of handling materials, in biotechnology, and in environmental protection.

[Smutny] What should Czechoslovak enterprises do to be more successful on the British market?

[Lord Lucas] To be successful in the great competition not only in Britain but also in today's world market, it is necessary to recognize a customer's needs quickly and flexibly, and to satisfy them equally quickly and flexibly in the most economical way, at times with one's own product, and at other times with products developed together with other manufacturers. Czechoslovakia has in Britain the advantage of a long-standing tradition, but on both sides there are still many companies which could do much more for the development of mutually advantageous trade and industrial cooperation. The two governments and their embassies will support direct contacts between companies, but the companies themselves will have to take the responsibility upon themselves for their future results.

[Smutny] I thank you for the interview.

TALKS ON RELATIONS WITH EEC CONCLUDE 27 MAR

AU010957 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 87 p 7

[CTK report: "Conclusion of CSSR-EEC Talks"]

[Text] Brussels (CTK correspondent) -- The 2-day talks between Czechoslovak experts and specialists from the EC commission were concluded on Friday [27 March] in Brussels with the issuing of a final communique.

The communique states: On the basis of an exchange of letters between Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Willy de Clercq, member of the EC commission in charge of external relations and trade policy, talks were held on 26-27 March 1987 in Brussels between experts representing the CSSR and specialist from the European Communities Commission.

During the talks, issues of modalities for establishing official relations between the CSSR and the European Communities were discussed. The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Zdenek Pisk, head of the International Law Department of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the delegation of the EC commission was led by Pablo Benavodes, director of the general management of external affairs of the EC commission.

The talks were held in a constructive atmosphere. Both sides appraised the results of these talks positively.

If necessary the talks between the CSSR and the EC will be continued.

TEXT OF STROUGAL LETTER TO GENEVA ASSEMBLY

AU031545 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Reinforcing Trust Among States"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a letter of greetings to a festive assembly in Geneva marking the 40th anniversary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The letter states:

Esteemed Mr Chairman,
Esteemed Mr Executive Secretary,
Esteemed delegates,

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UN ECE, I send cordial greetings to the festive assembly that has convened to mark this jubilee. In the name of the CSSR Government I voice great appreciation for the irreplaceable role played by this commission in the relations among its member countries. I also voice my recognition for its work in the 4 decades of its existence for the promotion of all-European economic, scientific-technical, and ecological cooperation.

The UN ECE was and continues to be an important place for the unification of efforts in implementing the targets and principles of the UN Charter at the regional level with respect to economic relations among countries with different social systems. In its activity it also fulfills a number of important tasks arising for it from the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and from the documents of the follow-up meetings within the framework of the all-European process.

We are going through a critical historical stage not only politically and militarily, but also on the plane of the development of international economic relations. This holds true, in particular, for relations among UN ECE member-countries with different social systems. Mutual economic interlinkage and dependence of individual countries and entire regions are objectively increasing, while growing and increasingly acute problems of current international economic relations require fundamental and new steps in the interest of solving the entire complex issues connected with economic and scientific-technical development and with the expansion of international cooperation.

By solving economic problems and questions of mutual cooperation among UN ECE member-states on a level corresponding to their position in the world economy, the commission can significantly contribute to the necessary worldwide economic stabilization and to the positive development of international economic relations.

Thanks to communication technology and the expansion of contacts among people, distances in the world are decreasing today. In Europe, there is yet an additional factor for this growth in the intensity of mutual relations -- the fact that most of the tasks and problems concerning the development of individual countries increasingly transcend national borders and assume a regional dimension. This also multiplies the need to pool resources, potentials, and efforts in the interest of their solution.

We take the view that the development of mutual cooperation within the framework and through the UN ECE is not only a possibility, but also a vital necessity for each European country and for Europe as a whole. I would like to express our hope that all UN ECE member-countries will show the necessary political will in the interest of developing such economic cooperation as would maximally contribute to ensuring economic security, stability of economic development, and social well-being in every one of them.

The future of Europe at the same time calls for reinforcement in the trust among states of the two systems in the economic, scientific-technical, and ecological cooperation. Trust in these areas means the security that neither side will take steps that would damage the other side in any way. That is why the acceleration of efforts to reinforce trust in the given areas should constitute an important dimension in the activity of the UN ECE in the upcoming period.

It is our sincere wish that confrontation among European countries be a thing of the past, and that it be replaced with relations of good-neighborliness as the framework and basis of political and economic cooperation among states. It is true that many things divide us. We believe, however, that it is high time to remove obstacles to European cooperation in common interest. The building of a new Europe presupposes developing a corresponding political and economic infrastructure, which should assist in this building. And the role of the UN ECE in this process could and should be one of historic importance.

For the years and decades to come, we wish the UN ECE success in contributing to the greatest possible extent to living up to this mission. I would like to assure you that with its activity in the UN active way to the attainment of these targets.

PROBLEMS IN JOINT VENTURE PROGRAM NOT RESOLVED

AU051859 Prague MLADA FRONT in Czech 31 Mar 87 p 1

["ep"-signed report in the "Minutes of Our Time" column: "No Adventures"]

[Text] The setting up of joint ventures and the direct relations between the East and West -- these were the most frequent topics of questions poured out on the representatives of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CSOPK) at yesterday's [30 March] press conference. "The discussions on this topic were constantly held also at the Moscow Peace Forum," Engineer J. Jakubec, CSOPK chairman told the journalists, "and I have taken away with me a lesson to be learned by us: namely, that the capitalist firms are very interested, but that we still have to finalize a number of issues, such as wages, management method, prices, or rates of exchange; and then there is a special aspect, namely that the foreign partners do not want to engage in any risks, but must have guaranteed quality and success." Honestly, which of our enterprises can promises this unreservedly?

JAKES REPORTS TO CPCZ CC PRESIDIUUM 18 MAR

AU260601 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 87 pp 3-5

["Report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the Fulfillment of the Conclusions of the Eighth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee of 8 June 1983 and of the 17th CPCZ Congress on Accelerating Scientific-Technological Progress and on Other Tasks," delivered by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the fifth CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague on 18 March]

[Text] I. Resolute Course in Implementing the Conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress

Comrades: Inspired by the conclusions of the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communists, the 17th Congress of our party determined the strategy for the acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development. This line pursues a marked increase in the people's standard of living, modernization of the economy, and consolidation of Czechoslovakia's international standing and positions of socialism in the world. It also requires new approaches and a new way of thinking; a bold unfolding of the intensification process, and full utilization of the potential of the scientific-technological revolution.

Not only our tasks are increasing. We are mobilizing new sources of social progress. Joining forces with the socialist community, we are accelerating the advancement of contemporary science and technology to the highest levels, we are expanding the international division of labor. Identical objectives require and make possible the accommodation of resources, means, and solutions which help accomplish it.

At our congress we unequivocally identified ourselves with the conclusions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress, with its principled spirit. The Soviet Union has entered a new stage in the past 2 years. The CPSU has been systematically -- step by step -- working out and implementing the strategy that was comprehensively formulated at the 27th congress since its April 1985 session. This truly revolutionary program of social restructuring -- worthy of the vanguard of human progress opening entry into the third millenium -- is of great significance, not only for the Soviet Union but also for the fate of world socialism. The CPSU Central Committee January session on restructuring and cadre work is of great importance to realize this. In it we see a revolutionary contribution to solving the tasks of building socialism in the spirit of creative Leninism. The January session of the CPSU Central Committee is the basis for the development of socialist democracy. The session provided a clear orientation for solving the contemporary, highly exacting tasks of economic, social, and political development. Comrade Gorbachev's speech, the course of the deliberations, and the adopted resolutions met with the unprecedented interest, assent, and support of members of our party and the broad public because they provided the answers to questions whose solutions not only are topical in the Soviet Union, but also are faced by a number of socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia.

The revolutionary practice of the Soviet Communists was and will remain an indispensable source of our party's know-how in solving new tasks. As Comrade Husak stressed in his opening speech, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium addressed itself to the content and the conclusions of the January session. It determined the course aimed at utilizing its stimuli in our conditions.

As the 17th congress noted, Czechoslovakia has undergone a marked advance after the crisis period. There is no doubt that this was also the result of the lessons we drew from the crisis period for the future development of socialism.

However, we cannot hide the fact that at the current stage of our country's socialist society development a number of issues have also arisen for which we must find solutions in the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. In this connection, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stressed the consistent implementation of the acceleration strategy, especially the elaboration of principles for restructuring the economic mechanism and preparing the law on the state enterprise, which we regard as the first step.

We must -- under the party's leadership -- make bolder progress in restructuring the entire society and all aspects of its activity. As we stressed at the fourth CPCZ Central Committee session, this requires new approaches, greater courage, decisiveness, and consistency; a more energetic fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th Congress; the activation of all the creative forces of the party and society. This requires a new look at a number of fundamental issues and the ways to resolve them, be it the work of the party, the state and economic organizations or the National Front and national committees -- in all areas of society, at its base and superstructure. This requires the broad development of socialist democracy and an increase in the peoples' participation in the management and conduct of society. Personal work must also meet these new requirements.

The assessment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan carried out at the 17th congress and the results of the past year show we have not fully succeeded in ensuring the development of our economy through consistent intensification.

The developments in the past year, the status of support for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and, especially the 1987 plan, show that the immediacy of problems in some areas of the economy is increasing. Efficiency and quality do not correspond to the tasks determined by the congress. The proposals and demands of individual branches jeopardize the creation of national income by as much as Kasto billion and might reduce its final use potential in the social and economic areas. The instability in our distribution system continues, and even worsened at the beginning of this year. In deliveries there is a considerable imbalance in the product mix, volume, and timing; production is erratic. The growth in inventories shows that labor and materials are being considerably wasted. Unfavorable trends in capital investment are deepening. No progress has been made with regard to fuller utilization of existing capacities.

The development of trade and payments balance with the capitalist and developing states also causes concern. On the one hand, the planned volume and export efficiency are coming up short and the proportion of exports financed by long-term credits is growing; on the other hand, pressure for additional imports is growing. Demands for imports of construction capacities from socialist as well as capitalist countries are increasing. Our immediate task is to halt this trend. This is necessary because we do not want to and will not use hard currency loans. This would negate the great political and economic success achieved by loans paid off in past years. All these facts show that a number of responsible state and economic officials have not yet fully assimilated the new course. If they want to stand the test of time, they must reassess their -- to put it mildly -- carefree attitudes. Continuing the current trends would mean not following the conclusions of the 17th congress.

The Central Committee Presidium devoted itself to these problems and last December the Federal Government entrusted ministers with the task of personally ensuring, by the end of February this year, that economic production units and enterprises, with the help of central agencies, create realistic prerequisites for the fulfillment of this year's goals and those of the entire 5-year plan. Not everybody approached this momentous task responsibly; rather, the contrary is true. [paragraph continues]

Some enterprises have not even familiarized themselves with this decision. The result is not the mobilization of all reserves and resources, but a summary of requirements that the adjusted value added and profits be reduced this year by roughly Kcs7 billion compared with the plan. A final solution has not yet been found for financing investments worth Kcs10 billion. Such attitudes are at absolute variance with the line of the 17th party congress. Efforts are frequently being expended not on following it, but rather on providing reasons for deviating from it. And that is a serious situation, all the more so since these tendencies are also being carried over into the preparations for the 3d year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. No one gave us the right to become reconciled to this. We must resolutely stop the two-faced practice of giving lip service and then carrying on in the old way without action [to remedy the situation].

Therefore, as Comrade Husak stressed recently it is necessary to intensively prepare the details for putting the strategy of acceleration into concrete practical measures -- specifically, organizational, and personnel measures -- and to introduce the entire program into practice faster and with greater emphasis in all areas and everywhere.

One of the key areas in which the realization of the general direction of the congress is being decided is the scientific-technological progress and its implementation in practice. This is a primary revolutionary task of the entire party and the entire society, without which we cannot realize the strategy of acceleration.

Therefore, we are again returning to these issues at today's session, issues which we discussed at the eighth session in 1983 and to which we paid great attention at the 17th party congress. We are also led to this by the fact that we started implementing the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member States of CEMA Until the Year 2000, and fulfilling the bilateral programs for economic and research and development cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. These programs are opening new possibilities for an accelerated common course and for determining the priorities of our scientific and technological policy.

The results of the meeting of the highest party representatives of the fraternal parties held in Moscow last November are of exceptional importance for our future course. The implementation of the meeting's conclusions will greatly influence the acceleration of research and development and the structures of the economies of the CEMA member-states. Federal and national governments must see to it that the tasks arising for us from this are fulfilled systematically and on time.

And we must not ignore the rapid scientific-technological progress in the advanced capitalist states and their efforts to isolate the socialist countries technologically. Through this, the problem of research and development is acquiring acute international economic, ideological, and class context. We are living in a period in which modern science and technology have definitely become the decisive source of society's development, and progress, and an important political factor in the struggle between the two world systems.

All these changes markedly influence our economic, political, and social life. Combining the results of scientific-technological progress with the planned economy, setting the entire potential of socialism in motion, as Comrade Gorbachev stressed at the January session of the CPSU Central Committee, is also the main intent of our strategy. From this basis we approach the detailing of the conclusions of the 17th congress in the area of scientific and technological development and to assess the results of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session.

In preparing for today's deliberations, we accumulated the findings of central agencies and made use of the experience of: regional party committees; deputies of legislative bodies; conferences with representatives of science, research, the preproduction stages and with managers at all levels; party, trade union, and youth functionaries; the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technological Society; and, the fraternal countries.

There are a number of reasons why the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th congress and the tasks determined by the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session have not been fully successful. The most important are the considerable inertia in the approaches and attitudes of those responsible for extensive development of the economy, the failure to take measures established at the individual levels of management, the poor standard of decisionmaking at the center and in the VHJ [economic production units] and enterprises. There are also shortcomings in cadre work and in the fact that conclusions are not being drawn in cases of irresponsibility and from the non-fulfillment of tasks. In addition, there is the fact that the existing management mechanism does not provide enough pressure or interest for the production to use the results of science and technology in practice. The extent and the structure of the economy, the broad range of manufactured products, and our economy's insufficient involvement in the international division of labor also cause problems. In addition, the concentration of the scientific-technological base on priority areas of development is weak.

It will be easy to overcome the said shortcomings. Great effort and time will be needed to do that. However, we must not hesitate. Quite a few things can be done immediately: improving personnel work, including selecting and placing capable, courageous, and politically mature people who are dedicated to socialism into responsible positions. It is necessary to strengthen discipline, order, organization, thriftiness, and make better use of the great economic potential of our country.

The socioeconomic objectives determined by the 17th congress and contained in the main directions -- to increase national income and social labor productivity by two-thirds and personal consumption by as much as a half by the year 2000 -- cannot be fulfilled without taking advantage of scientific-technological progress, without extensively developed socialist economic integration, without restructuring the economic mechanism, without the development of socialist democracy, without the understanding and active participation of the working people, and without an effort by the entire party.

What is involved is an orientation toward profound changes of a revolutionary nature and content. They are linked to the fundamental social changes of the past 40 years. Since February 1948 our country has gone through a number of stages. In each of them we had to deal with new conditions, seek answers to issues that have arisen, and also overcome antiquated organizational forms, methods of management, and ways of thinking.

We are now again at a crossroads, in a period of fundamental changes. One stage has ended, another one begins. We must say goodbye to what has become antiquated and proceed toward what constitutes tomorrow, the future, toward the nineties, the end of this and the beginning of the next millenium. As a revolutionary party we have the duty to preserve and fully develop all the lasting values of socialism and to comprehensively utilize its immense possibilities.

The period after the 17th congress has been filled with intensive work. We have commenced preparations for restructuring the economic mechanism and we are evaluating its effects experimentally. We do not view this only as a narrowly economic matter, but -- in the full sense of the word -- as a national affair. What is involved by far is not just determining new conditions, rules, and methods of management. It is also necessary to change the thinking and conduct of the people, the attitude in work and civic collectives, and the political attitude of the entire society. This cannot be done administratively, but through everyday political indoctrination.

In this we proceed from the fact that our country has a rich revolutionary history, a mature and skilled working class, cooperative farmers, and a numerically strong intelligentsia. We have long-standing democratic traditions. As an industrially developed country, we started to rebound from the barrier of extensive development as long as 30 years ago, leading to losses in efficiency. By the end of the fifties and into the sixties we were searching for new ways of economic growth and possibilities of improving management. The lesson from the various unfinished causes or political missteps is that management of the economy can be developed only within the framework of the socialist system under the party's leadership, that in restructuring the economic mechanism we must not remain satisfied with partial adjustments, we must not tolerate inconsistency and a half-baked approach.

We are approaching the restructuring of the economic and social mechanisms in general on the basis of our own needs, utilizing our own and international experiences. We are learning from the findings of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. We are building on unbiased, identical tendencies and objectives, and in this we are taking into consideration the need to bring closer together the economic mechanisms of the individual CEMA states and of the socialist economic integration. We expect that, in many respects, the restructuring will change the relationship toward scientific-technological progress in the economic area and at the center, as well.

We proceed from the fact that it is the people who determine the efficiency of any organization, even the best one, and they are the ones who determine the efficiency of management rules and methods, and the achievement of results. Therefore, one must not be satisfied with only proclaiming principles. The principles must be ensured daily with purposeful and systematic political and organizational work. People have to be convinced of their substance and purpose. It is necessary to explain and demonstrate in practice that the goal of higher performance is a faster growth of the standard of living. It is necessary to demonstrate with concrete facts that differentiating between good and bad enterprises, collectives, and individuals is in the interest of social justice. We must part ways with mediocrity, compare our products with foreign top-of-the-line products, mobilize the working people to achieve highest quality, and create everywhere an attitude of irreconcilability toward disorder, indolence, and scheming. It is necessary to support initiatives, new scientific findings, proposals aimed at improvement and rationalization, invention and innovation.

The CPCZ Central Committee decided on the necessity of restructuring the economic mechanism with full seriousness and responsibility. We abide by Lenin's idea that the success of fundamental steps is decided by adherence to principles, by consistency, by finishing things, and by uncompromisingly combating any half-baked things. There is no other solution, we do not know any better way.

II. Comprehensive Utilization of the Possibilities of Socialist Economic Integration — Accelerating the Framework of Our Economic Restructuring

1. Consistent Implementation of Structural Changes. The strategy of the 17th Party Congress determines the restructuring of the economy by taking advantage of scientific-technological progress. The strategy aims at reducing the material and energy intensiveness of our production, toward an increase in the value of added production resources and toward markedly narrowing their mix while improving the technological standards and quality of manufacture particularly in engineering. At the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, we determined the need for structural changes in 10 fundamental categories and they have become a part of the main directions of the economic and social development approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress. Their aim is to increase production based on scientific-technological progress and greater use of mental process and skilled work.

Even though the change in structure is a long-term process, it has been too slow, due to the inertia of widespread trends. We have made some progress in reducing the production sector's material and energy intensiveness. We have carried out some changes in the fuel-energy base by increasing the share of electricity generated by nuclear power plants to more than 20 percent. The share of natural gas as fuel-energy resource has also increased. This makes it possible to reduce consumption of solid fuels and creates conditions for improving the environment. The general and electrical engineering industry have also been developing faster, especially in electronics, small-scale chemical production, and the pharmaceutical industry. Because of the construction of cellulose-paper kombinats, the wood pulp is being better used. However, we did not succeed in the expected volume reduction of extracted coal and steel production. The trend of exceeding production in material- and energy-intensive branches continued. We are not having success in effecting changes in the structure of the light industry in the production of high-quality goods and toward reducing the material and import intensiveness.

We must continue far more resolutely to overcome these unfavorable trends. The elaboration and purposeful implementation of structural changes is one of the weakest components not only of the present period but also of the long-term strategy. As long as branches having large consumption of fuels, energy, metals, and other raw materials continue to be expanded in our country, we will never have enough resources for the development of that which is most advanced and would free the national economy of high consumption by production, which would increase efficiency and ensure a profitable exchange of goods in foreign trade. We cannot plan on building and developing new advanced branches met to the traditional ones which consume a disproportionate volume of manpower and resources.

The preparation and the implementation of structural changes is the primary task of planning commissions and the governments, from the viewpoint of increasing efficiency and technological standards of the national economy as well as from the viewpoint of their impact in the social sphere, especially as regards retraining the labor force. We also do not underestimate the possible risks, not that we would -- fearing conflicts -- postpone the solution of problems that need solving, but to weigh each decision economically and prepare it well politically.

In developing an advanced economic structure, it is decided to achieve far-reaching breakthroughs in the most advanced areas of science and technology, such as electronics and microelectronics, introduction of flexible automation and robotics, computer science biotechnology for agriculture and medicine, new types of highly effective materials, and so forth. The modern production structure will be evolved around these sectors.

Together with the fundamental structural changes in the economy, it is necessary to accelerate changes in enterprises, especially through product innovation and the faster deployment of advanced systems and technologies.

2. Deepening the CSSR's Involvement in Socialist Economic Integration

We consider deepening the international division of labor to be the fundamental path for accelerating the fundamental restructuring decided on by the 17th congress. In accordance with the conclusions of the working session of the highest party representatives of the CEMA member-states last November, we will actively participate in developing a concept for the international division of labor for the next 15-20 years. In this connection, the central agencies must prepare this year a proposal for the future profile of the Czechoslovak economy.

The realization of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member States of CEMA Until the Year 2000 is the primary task. This program pursues the strategic objective of achieving, by the year 2000, the highest world standard in five priority areas, thus assuring successful competition with capitalism. The socialist social system creates more favorable conditions so the progress of science, technology, and production may be able to rely on the mighty forces and resources pooled on an international scale. We must succeed in making full use of our participation in the comprehensive program to raise the technological standard of production and narrow down its range through cooperation and specialization. This is the guiding concept with which one has to approach all forms of creative research and development and economic cooperation.

The prerequisite for successful fulfillment of the tasks of the comprehensive program is a much more active approach on the part of economic production units, enterprises, and research institutes. Central agencies must speedily assess and make decisions on the substantive orientation and the extent of our participation in production specialization and cooperation and in the mutual product deliveries resulting from the comprehensive program, and incorporate these commitments into their plans. The decisive thing is to transfer outputs from this program into specific tasks and contracts which create a firm contractual basis of the division of labor. It is necessary to make more intensive use of the direct relations between Czechoslovak organizations and those of other CEMA member-states, especially Soviet organizations. The adopted rules for establishing direct relations are opening up room for effective direct cooperation by our organizations. The central agencies, together with economic production units, enterprises, and institutes must resolve arising obstacles and problems more resolutely than to date.

The future dynamic development of our economic cooperation requires marked progress in production specialization and cooperation, especially in intrabranh and intrasectoral production specialization and cooperation particularly with the Soviet Union. It is necessary that the appropriate ministries, economic production units, and enterprises, ensure this requirement with greater intensity, especially within the framework of the development of direct relations.

We attach great importance to implementing the programs of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 that have been concluded with a number of countries of the socialist community, particularly with the Soviet Union, which accounts for 45 percent of the total turnover of our foreign trade. [paragraph continues]

Within the framework of this cooperation, we have succeeded -- on a long-term basis -- in ensuring the supply of vital raw and other materials and fuels for the Czechoslovak economy. Imports of modern machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union, are also of fundamental importance.

It is necessary to implement faster the agreement between the CSSR and USSR Governments on direct production and scientific-technological relations between the enterprises and organizations of our states that were signed on the occasion of the 42nd CEMA session. The agreement enables more than 100 enterprises and institutes from each side to establish direct cooperation in solving the important tasks of research and development and production. The agreement further envisages the establishment of joint ventures. The setting up of 13 joint Czechoslovak-Soviet collectives and of nine joint venture enterprises is currently being discussed. The task of the ministries responsible is to see that the appurtenant agreements are concluded in the first half of the year and that others are prepared.

We already have some positive experiences. In the past period, within the framework of cooperation with the Soviet Union, the "Robot" scientific-technological association for industrial robots and handling devices was founded in Presov. It will fulfill an important task regarding deliveries of automated plants and workshops. The Federal Ministry of General Engineering must pay systematic attention to developing it and, with the other central agencies, to speedily resolving problems. We will apply the acquired experience in establishing further joint organizations. A joint colorimetric laboratory in Pardubice and a joint laboratory for biotechnologies in animal production in Nitra have also been established and have already begun operation.

The new forms of international socialist division of labor bring about a need to change and improve the mechanism of cooperation among the CEMA member-states. We are taking an active part in this activity. This involves issues such as the more efficient impact of financial-foreign currency instruments and pricing including making mutual currency exchange rates more realistic and expanding the function of the transferable ruble. We place emphasis on the restructuring and strengthening of CEMA's role, improving the style and methods of its activity, and developing exacting forms of controlling the fulfillment of commitments arising from adopted agreements. All this will make it possible to combine the creative forces and production potential of our countries on a much higher level than has been the case until now.

We also expect to intensify effective economic and scientific-technological relations with the nonsocialist states, including establishing joint enterprises involving Western companies' capital participation.

3. Fully Utilizing Integration Processes To Change the Structure of General and Electrical Engineering

The way to the highest productivity of socialist labor depends, above all, on how well we are able to mobilize the potential of the branches producing vital production assets. This applies, above all, to the general and electrical engineering industry, because without first class machinery we cannot achieve world standards in labor productivity and other branches. At the party congress, and before that at the 8th and the 10th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, we stressed the intensive development of those branches that are the backbone of our industry. Their expertise and proficiency constitute significant creative potential. We have achieved good results in some of these sectors. There has been a marked increase in innovation in a number of enterprises and institutes. [paragraph continues]

For example, the CKD Elektrotechnika Prague developed and produces a top grade 25-megawatt-high revolution regulated electric drive for transit gas pipelines' compressor stations. But we cannot say that this approach predominates. Our general and electrical engineering production still lags behind world standards, and this shows in the reduced efficiency of our exports.

The broad sectoral structure and range of our developed engineering production constitutes a serious problem. Therefore, we attach paramount importance to narrowing it down as an important condition for concentrating our resources, including investment, and for improving production and research efficiency. The metallurgy complex must also be subordinated to the needs of efficient engineering production. It must ensure the production of quality steels, precision profiles, and new quality materials -- including metal-ceramic materials for electronics -- and accelerate the development of powder metallurgy.

As we see it, the way to ensure this is to involve our engineering more closely in the international division of labor, especially with the Soviet Union. We are striving to make engineering -- from being an export branch -- a branch that is export-import oriented. This cannot be done without markedly expanding the qualitatively higher forms of specialization and cooperation of production, or without a more efficient coordination of national economic plans. Seen this way, we regard it as necessary to intensify negotiations with the countries of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, on increasing exports of machinery and equipment, and of our deliveries, especially in those areas in which we have achieved or will achieve a high technological standard, and on increasing imports and curtailing our production where we are not achieving that standard. The highest Soviet representatives have shown full understanding for the implementation of this concept.

We regard making rapid progress in the modernization of the technology of general and electrical engineering production to be absolutely necessary. Engineering production has immense production areas which are not always used, and machinery that is frequently obsolete. In the interest of a distinct turn toward intensification, we demand that the appropriate ministers, and general and enterprise directors preferentially, ensure restructuring of those advanced sectors that we will be developing on the basis of the international division of labor; that at least 80 percent of investments go into machinery and equipment ensuring the innovation of production technology; and that modernization be approached comprehensively and concentrated in selected enterprises. It is necessary -- in the course of the current 5-year plan -- to select and complete several enterprises -- at least two of them in Prague -- and ensure their comprehensive automation.

4. Long-Term Prospects for the Intense Development of the Economy

To implement the structural changes, expand our participation in socialist economic integration, and mold an effective profile for our economy, it is necessary to accelerate work on forecasts and long-term planning of the economic and social development, proceeding from the requirements of the acceleration strategy.

The State Planning Commission, the State Commission For Research, Development, and Investment Planning, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and the ministries must jointly prepare the necessary documents and submit them to the CSSR Government and the CPCZ Central Committee leadership by the end of 1988 so it is possible to prepare the Ninth 5-Year Plan on the basis of them responsibly and on time.

The fundamental importance of the necessity of structural rebuilding still has not sunk into the consciousness of the management. The current thoughts of ministerial departments on longer-term prospects remain captives of the existing structures. This must quickly change because that attitude would only lead to a situation in which the overwhelming majority of investments are still being made in fuels, power generation, metallurgical plants, and bulk chemicals. It would mean that the broad range in engineering would continue, with the preservation of many energy- and material-intensive manufactures with low production and export efficiency.

We also require that forecasts be constantly updated so we always have a clear view of where we are going, for territorial and regional planning, but above all, for the preparation and use of investments.

III. Increasing the Effectiveness of the Scientific Research Base and Making Better Use of World Science Experience

The potential of our research and development base -- making far greater use of the results of world science and technology -- must play a big role in the acceleration of the scientific and technological development, too. In the seventh 5-year period, we spent some Kcs100 billion on research and development. At the end of last year, more than 196,000 persons were working in research, which constitutes about 1.5 percent of the world potential. Of those more than 196,000 persons, almost 17,000 are working at the academies of sciences, and more than 7,000 at institutes of higher learning. Almost 117,000 persons are working for the needs of industry. It is not a small potential, but it is, unfortunately, considerably dispersed -- also because of the considerable range of our industrial production.

As the most important thing -- in connection with the cooperation with CEMA -- we regard purposefully orienting the potential of our research and development base toward the priority tasks of the national economy and more energetically concentrating our resources on them. The momentous nature of this problem is shown by data; today we need about 2.5 intellectuals to resolve a single task in research. The specific consequence is that, for example, in the Ministries of the Electrical and General Engineering Industries the deadlines for problem-solving are getting longer while the number of tasks is increasing without being able to avoid duplications. This state of affairs cannot be tolerated. And we have examples showing how to solve it. In the agro-food complex we are gradually succeeding in concentrating research and developing capacities on selected categories of utilization of biotechnologies in the plant and animal production. One has to proceed in a similar way in the development of new future-oriented categories and carry out the restructuring of the scientific-research base. With this objective in mind, the 17th party congress decreed us to comprehensively assess the usefulness and the structure of the basic and applied research laboratories and their effectiveness. Agencies responsible for running the scientific research base must adopt specific conclusions before the end of this year and consistently implement them.

As has been said, fundamental solutions must involve the effective use of world sciences, especially the mighty research potential of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Here we must proceed much more actively. Together with the socialist countries we must end the lag in the areas of science and technology, and make ourselves invulnerable against and independent of the developed capitalist states. Therefore, we shall concentrate our attention on the solution of the tasks of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member States of CEMA Until the Year 2000. All these tasks oblige us to ensure top performance by science, technology, and production.

Higher forms of scientific-technological cooperation and division of labor must be much more decisively implemented, especially in the future-oriented branches, in which practically no country has as yet built up a sufficient research and development structure. What is involved, above all, is setting up joint workshops, laboratories, scientific-technological associations, and enterprises.

We must mobilize the potential of our science, and the workshops of basic research to accelerate research and development. In the leadership of the party Central Committee discussed the program for the development and implementation of scientific results, a program that defines priority tasks in selected strategic categories and determines the way to achieve higher quality and better results in the work of the academies of sciences and institutes of higher learning regarding the future needs for the development of our society. However, the program's results in natural and technical sciences, must help more than ever to develop effectively individual branches of the national economy and uncover new possibilities for science and technology.

We appreciate the fact that the participation of the workshops of basic research in resolving state goal-oriented and state scientific-technological programs is increasing. This is shown by a number of basic research findings, for example in the field of optical fibres, the development of plasma technologies, the production of fermentation proteins, research into enzymes for genetic engineering, electron lithography and other things, which were -- in coordination with the academies' workshops -- comprehensively developed into actual production. In science there must be an even closer link between basic and applied research and scientific centers capable of achieving top world standards in selected areas must be established. Also the potential of the institutes of higher learning must contribute more to this. We must not permit our capacity to become scattered only because research institutes come under the jurisdiction of various agencies. The Federal Commission for Research Development and Investment Planning must play a greater role here. We must concentrate on resolving priorities, and be more firm about closing down and phasing out research that is unlikely to contribute to production and social practice or even to the development of science itself. This will enhance the intensity and effectiveness of our scientific research.

Therefore, we demand that -- in coordination with the Federal Commission For Research, Development and Investment Planning -- a united federal scientific-technological policy be implemented and that the institutes and workshops subordinate to the academies, Ministries of Education, and other agencies collaborate with one another. At the same time it is necessary to work out the long-term concept for this policy by the end of 1988.

There is no doubt that the results of the work of the scientific research base is decided by those who work in that area. The current developments show that, despite the general increase in the number of scientists, we have not succeeded in influencing a planned development of their specialty expertise in balance with the direction of scientific and technological developments and the needs of the national economy. At the same time, new branches of science, such as biotechnology, microelectronics, computer science, and some others do not have the necessary number of properly trained scientists. Until now the selection of those interested in postgraduate studies, particularly in the above mentioned disciplines, has frequently been limited by shortcomings in the more systematic education of talented students, including language training, as well as by the shortage of instructors. We must give preference to selecting students who have proved their interest in and have the prerequisites for creative scientific work in their specialties and associated activities. We also must make better use of those from applied research and production who show promise. We must assess the possibility of improving their material security during their education.

If a research expert is to maintain his state-of-the-art knowledge, he cannot get by without improving his professional knowledge and skills all his life. In this respect much more use must be made of work-study assignments at leading research sites in the world, residence studies, and participation in selected symposia.

We attach great importance to improving quality and the placement of personnel. The way we have done things so far has not always ensured that the most capable individuals head our institutes and research groups. The post of a director of an institute and other leading positions must, therefore, be filled on the basis of a competition. Favoritism must not be permitted. Preference must be given to expertise, moral character, the ability to manage, and dedication to socialism. The promotions system for all research scientists must be improved and work contracts for a specified period must be reviewed in such a way that extension is made contingent upon actual results. This will stimulate creativity and performance and make possible a reasonable rotation of personnel. We will place far more emphasis on the merit principle for collectives and individuals, and consistently see to it that they are evaluated according to the concrete results of their research and not only on the strength of their diplomas and titles. Research organizations must gradually move toward the economic accountability [khozraschet] principles.

In the interest of enhancing the social prestige of scientists in the areas of research and development, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium regards it necessary to nominate prominent scientists who have achieved outstanding results more frequently for state distinctions, state and national prizes, and increase financial rewards connected with the bestowal of the laureate title.

The implementation of intensive elements in our research and development base also requires better equipment and more information. The provisioning of institutes with instruments is substantially worse in comparison with economically developed countries of the world, which reduces the effectiveness of the work in our own research and development. Nobody expects that the situation will change from one day to the next, and that everybody will get everything he asks for. Preferential provisioning must be provided for laboratories that are working on priority tasks, and to those from which we can expect the necessary return. But one has to begin by consistently fulfilling the adopted resolutions. In 1984 the Federal Government decreed the development of a production of scientific instruments and the automation of experiments, but the implementation of that resolution has been slow thus far. It is also desirable that the appropriate agencies ensure the coordination of the production of instruments with the other socialist countries. It is necessary to simplify the administration, shorten the deadlines for imports of machinery, and markedly improve their utilization. An example here could be the Brno research center, in which modern and high-performance scientific instruments are concentrated. Here, too, it is necessary to eliminate shortcomings of the services to research, so it supplies research laboratories with special materials and instruments in time and in the necessary amounts, including expanding the possibility of loaning them.

As has already been said, a thorough knowledge and prompt utilization of the results of world sciences is becoming ever more important today. Therefore, it is important to have a well-functioning data system and use it to the maximum so the sources of data do not remain dead capital in libraries or computer memories. It is necessary to make better and more efficient use of the possibilities provided by Czechoslovakia's joining the world data bases and, especially, by the linkage of the Czechoslovak and Soviet data systems. [paragraph continues]

This also requires improving the equipment of the data base center of the Center for Scientific, Technical, and Economic Data in Prague and Bratislava with the necessary technical means, so that data is readily available to science, research, and production. At the same time it is necessary to ensure the availability of the necessary scientific and specialized literature and magazines.

Licenses are an important source for the acceleration of the scientific-technological development, which is still not purposefully utilized. We must make more expedient use of the licenses purchased from industrially developed countries. We must concentrate on purchasing licenses for those sectors whose development is economically advantageous for us, and at the same time consider whether we have realistic prerequisites for continuing to improve the technological standards with our own research on the basis of purchased licenses.

When selling our licenses it is necessary to offer current technological procedures, including deliveries of machine technology as is customary in the world. However, before selling, it is necessary to exploit all possibilities connected with the value added by the technology in our own production and in the exports of products and technologies. To expand the sales of licenses, we must more than until now make more use of discoveries and inventions. It is necessary to increase incentives when selling licenses and simplify the existing regulations.

All forms of effective linkage of science and research with production are of considerable importance for the acceleration of scientific-technological development. Building on the conclusion of the eighth session, rules were issued governing the establishment and the activity of research-production units and scientific-production associations. Several new units have come into being on the basis of the rules which are shortening the innovation cycle. For example, the ties between the research institute in Nove Mesto and Vahom and the production enterprise in Nitra have been a success. In view of the advantages of these formats, we are not satisfied with the current rate of their development.

In the academies of sciences and the institutes of higher learning, temporary or permanent contractual cooperation with laboratories of applied research and production in the form of scientific-production associations and setting up of separate laboratories has been successful. Experiments with scientific-production units are being evaluated. All these forms have to be expanded further while taking into consideration their usefulness.

Cooperation between the institutes of higher learning and institutes of the academies of sciences, on the one hand, and production organizations, on the other, on the basis of bilaterally binding economic agreements must be developed. To this end the possibility of pooling the resources of organizations having different types of management must be rapidly resolved.

We demand from research organizations -- in the interest of accelerating the application of results in practice -- that they submit their proposals in materialized form, in the form of functional models, prototypes, pilot schemes, whether built in their labs or in production enterprises. It is important that management show substantially more interest in the results of science and technology and that they turn to research institutes with specific demands, while, it is also necessary for scientific-research labs to react more actively to the needs of practice.

All those who influence the results of science and research bear great responsibility. The fulfillment of tasks requires an extensive development of activity, new approaches, a democratic creative atmosphere connected with the exchange of views, mutual exactingness, the quality of not being satisfied with mediocrity, a fighting spirit to achieve world standards.

IV. Accelerating the Implementation of Science and Technology in Practice

No matter how good the results of science and technology are, they cannot satisfy us if they are not rapidly transformed into new products, advanced equipment and technologies and efficient forms of the organization of work and management. The eighth CPCZ Central Committee session determined the tasks and the measures oriented toward the acceleration of this process.

However, we must note that a fundamental turn has not occurred, and the introduction of the results of science and technology in practice — as also arises from the written report which you have received — continues to be a weak spot. Deadlines are considerably longer than in the most economically developed countries of the world in a number of cases. This does not help us to catch up with the existing edge of these countries, but in a number of cases it results in our lagging behind. Marking time, a slow advance causes considerable harm to the national economy. At the same time we have quite a few examples to show we are capable of quickly resolving difficult scientific-technological problems and introducing them immediately into practice without any delay. This is shown, for example, by the introduction of the production of feed proteins from sulfite extracts on the basis of basic research in Paskov kombinat; the design and protection of the guide platform for the Vega project, carried out within the framework of the Intercosmos program; a number of successes in the area of medical sciences; and the introduction of flexible production systems in the TOS Olomouc enterprise, and elsewhere. However, we cannot be satisfied with this, because such cases are still common enough.

We must fundamentally change the current state of affairs. One of the important ways to do this is to increase the capacities of preproduction stages. This means increasing the amount and efficiency of the work of designers, planners, technologists, and organizers of production. However, improving the efficiency of their work requires more modern equipment, especially building centers for automated construction and planning, of which we have about 100 at the moment. It is necessary to have at least 2,000 of these worksites by 1990. This is not a small task. The Federal Commission for Research, Development and Investment Planning, the Federal Ministry of Electrical Engineering Industry, and other ministries must prepare and ensure the deployment of this new, advanced technology immediately. It is also necessary to systematically broaden the knowledge required of designers, planners, and technologists by means of mandatory postgraduate studies. From the Ministries of Education we demand that they prepare and submit the necessary proposals this year.

We must be far more consistent in making sure that the earnings of the staff at the preproduction stages depend on their performance, and to overcome egalitarianism. We rightly take pride in a number of outstanding professionals in these fields. Opportunities have been created to award them personal salaries as well as high extraordinary premiums. However, these opportunities have only rarely been seized. The lack of courage to consistently enforce the principles of a socialist remuneration policy has been the main obstacle to this. Far greater attention must be devoted at these work places to developing initiative and competition. The system of motivation must be improved, that is, the social prestige of these professions must be enhanced, and the bestowal of the titles "meritorious designer" and "meritorious technologist" ought to be considered.

At the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session we mapped out the task to build rationalization workshops to introduce the results of science and technology into the production process more rapidly. They should contribute to a speedy introduction of new products, to the modernization and automation of production equipment, to the production of rationalization devices and single-purpose machinery, and to the application of inventions and improvement proposals. However, only a few hundred such workshops have been set up in plants and enterprises since 1983, which is an absolutely insufficient figure. General directors and enterprise managers will have to show far greater initiative in this respect, instead of waiting for someone else to deal with these problems in their stead. We regard as essential the setting up of rationalization workshops in the great majority of production enterprises and large plants by the end of this 5-year plan. The large maintenance capacities will be tapped to accomplish this.

Exceptional efforts must be directed at attaining high technical-economic standards and quality of products. Inadequate quality is the cause of considerable material, political, as well as moral damage -- at home and abroad. Every enterprise must, therefore, take steps to ensure that its crucial products are on a par with the standards of the foremost world manufacturers. The task in the engineering sector is to draw up a program that will provide for the gradual attainment of world standards by the year 1993, with respect to new products in future-oriented, dynamically developing branches.

To improve the current state of affairs, the Federal Government has taken a number of measures to raise the quality of products. Economic penalties for poor quality production, whether price-related or additional penalties, have been defined with greater accuracy. The federal and national committees of people's control have been empowered to apply a special regimen connected with the economic punishment of the management in enterprises and plants with long-standing quality problems. The implementation of these measures calls for an energetic and uncompromising approach as we will not be indifferent to, and will not tolerate, shortcomings in the quality of production. At the same time, the draft of the amended bill on state testing has been submitted to the Federal Assembly. The proposed amendment imposes stricter criteria on the appraisal of products and on the certification system.

One task that must not be postponed any longer is that of completing the system of state testing institutes and, in the years to come, significantly expanding the number of products subject to such testing. Priority should be given to exacting tests of products designated for export or long-term use. In a parallel venture, work should proceed on proposals for uniform management and, if necessary, completion of the inspection agencies to speedily prepare a comprehensive proposal for a uniform nationwide quality-control system. It is the task of the Federal Commission for Research, Development and Investment Planning to rapidly prepare such a comprehensive proposal.

The design and functional solution of a product is an integral part of its quality. Our country has a rich tradition in this field. That is why we must not forget even now that the marketability of products is not determined just by their technical and economic specifications, but also by their design, surface finish, and functionality. Industrial designers must play a far bigger role in this field than they have done thus far. They must not become involved in this process in its final stages, but must take part in the development of products and make sure they meet the high requirements of the present period.

V. Turning Capital Investment Into an Active Instrument of Accelerating Scientific-Technological Progress, Modernizing the Production Base, and Fundamental Restructuring

The 17th party congress devoted much attention to capital investment. It stressed that decisions in this field must be made with a high sense of political responsibility and must constantly take the interest of society and the prospects of its development into consideration. We must build with more foresight, more rapidly, with better quality, and more cheaply.

We have adopted a number of measures in this respect in recent years. The capital base of the building industry has been strengthened, the fulfillment of the investment plan has improved, and some major projects have been built. These include the Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany nuclear power stations, plants for acrylic acid production in the Sokolov Chemical Works, for gearboxes in the Praga plant, for antioxidants in the Duslo Sala plant, and so forth. The tasks of housing construction have been fulfilled.

In spite of these successes, capital investment remains a perennial soft spot in our economic policy. The scale of investment continues to be high. Raising the return on investment projects is still the main problem. Demands for investments are constantly growing, despite low shift intensity in production. The rate of return on capital assets is declining and a further decline is expected for this year. Obsolete machinery and equipment are not discarded as much as they should be and there are still demands for additional manpower instead of making a better use of new technology. The invested resources do not show a return in due course and proportion and for years we have been registering losses of tens of billions of korunas because of products that have not been manufactured. This is a result of delays in putting plants into operation and of the failure to reach projected technical-economic specifications. The production capacity for color picture tubes in Valasske Mezirici, the dyes and varnishes Hostivar plant, and other projects can serve as examples.

The most grievous circumstance, in our view, is that the structure of investments deviates from the targets set by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The proportion of reconstruction projects is low, although it is known that technological modernization is at least twice as cost-effective as new construction. We have been talking about these shortcomings for a long time, and insistently, but no principled turnabout is to be seen. We must frankly say that, if no radical remedy takes place, the problems will continue to grow and will later be hard to cope with.

The time has come, in the interest of enforcing national interests, to call to account everyone who does not fulfill the set resolutions in this area. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium therefore demands that the relevant central agencies, acting in close coordination with the Federal Planning Commission and the Federal Commission for Research, Development and Investment Planning work out proposals to stop unfinished projects with low efficiency and to suspend 15 to 20 percent of new projects, the construction of which was to start in 1987 and 1988. At the same time, they must make sure new construction is permitted only after existing capacities move to a multishift operation. Enterprises together with national committees must establish the necessary conditions for this.

In the course of this year, the Federal Planning Commission and the Federal Commission for Research, Development and Investment Planning, together with the respective Czech and Slovak commissions, must conduct checks on the technical-economic standards an exigency of investments planned for this 5-year plan and must not permit work to start on those projects inconsistent with the needs of the national economy's effective development and with gradual structural changes. This will permit us to reduce the tension existing between available investments and the capacities of the building industry. Some of the resources thus saved should be used to modernize the manufacturing industry, especially the engineering sector.

At the same time, it is necessary to achieve a greater concentration of investments in advanced fields and designated territories and to accelerate cost-effective modernization projects, especially in the capital of Prague. A minimum of 50 percent of resources earmarked for new investments in the manufacturing industry in this 5-year plan must be used for reconstruction and modernization projects and 75 percent of resources for machinery and equipment that are not included in the construction projects' budgets must be used to this end.

Czechoslovak and worldwide experience shows that the greatest effect is yielded by investment projects based on a correct long-term development concept and aimed at innovating the range of products, modernizing technology, and reducing production costs.

The departments of federal commissions charged with drawing up expert opinions, which have been reinforced, must guarantee a good quality appraisal of investment plan from the viewpoint of the world standard and a high national economic efficiency at the time of the materialization of these plans. They must not back away in the face of local interests and various pressures to opt for less advanced solutions. Investment policy must be exercised with foresight and consistence to achieve the greatest possible national economic effect. It is also necessary to be more vigorous when enforcing the concentration of investments and preventing their dispersal.

The structure of investments is influenced by our participation in joint projects in the Soviet Union. These comprise the Krivoy Rog kombinat for the extraction and treatment of iron ore, the Uralsk gas complex, and the Progress gas pipeline, which will ensure for us needed fuels and raw materials. All participants in these projects will have to ensure that this construction is on schedule, in high quality, and finished as economically as possible.

Of the Kcs900 billion planned for capital investment in the current 5-year plan, industry accounts for Kcs340 million. More than Kcs136 billion -- that is, roughly 40 percent of industrial investments -- have been allocated to the fuel-power complex. This includes the cost of joint projects for natural gas supplies, but it excludes investments in fuel and power conservation (Kcs18 billion). This high volume of investments in the fuel-power complex weakens the possibilities of modernizing the manufacturing industry, especially general and electrical engineering. That is why it is necessary to examine once again the inevitability of such scope in these investments in the CSSR and to achieve a reduction of investment costs, especially on the part of the suppliers of construction and technological equipment, and to more cost-effectively spend resources on concomitant investments.

Investments in the metallurgical industry, which are not small, must be concentrated more vigorously on highly effective projects. Furthermore, provisions must be made for the scale of investments in the modernization of individual metallurgical processes to reflect the necessity of gradually reducing the production of pig iron and crude steel.

General and electrical engineering, together with importers of machinery and equipment, must create the base for retooling the production technologically and for raising the quality and profitability of investments. The capital investment plan for the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan provides for about Kcs330 billion worth of domestic deliveries of machinery and equipment, Kcs45 billion worth of imports of machinery and equipment from socialist states, and more than Kcs55 billion worth of such imports from nonsocialist countries. This volume of machinery and equipment should make it possible to make distinct headway in modernizing the production base of the national economy, especially engineering. It would be pointless to carry out mere reconstruction and modernization without raising the technological standards.

Analyses carried out by state-appointed experts show we are not successful enough in asserting high technical-economic specifications of investments. In the metallurgy-engineering complex, for example, of the 148 projects contained in the state plan for the years 1987-90, only one-third of the projects provide for top-level products and only 21 percent for top-level technological processes. Investors continue to allow considerable resources to be spent on technologically mediocre or below-average projects and they tolerate great deviations in actual specifications from those originally projected. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, for example, the planned production volume at new capacities was fulfilled only 76 percent and the utilization of these capacities is not improving. This concerns, for example, the blooming and billet mill of the SONP Kladno steelworks, the semilight-section mill of the NHKG steel mill, the Vihorlat plant in Michalovce, and so forth.

At the 17th CPCZ Congress, attention was devoted to comprehensive housing construction, for which more than Kcs105 billion is earmarked in the current 5-year plan. A total of Kcs52 billion is earmarked for individual construction and the "Z"-project [community self-improvement program]. Despite the great resources we continuously spend on housing construction and the extensive staff of architects we maintain, the architecture of housing projects does not meet today's requirements. More vigorous steps must be taken to ensure the modernization of the housing stock, the plan for which was fulfilled only 50 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is hard to understand that national committees, which should know best the pressing need for apartments, maintain a passive attitude to this issue. It is also necessary to examine the possibility of raising housing construction planned in Prague in the Eighth 5-Year Plan by a few thousand apartments.

By accelerating the application of the results of science and technology and assuming a highly organized approach, we must stabilize the costs of housing construction, reduce specific heat consumption, improve the design of facades and roofs, and raise the quality of the apartments' layout and their aesthetic properties. We expect architects, designers, and contractors to display greater responsibility and initiative and create buildings worthy of the present era.

In the interest of cutting short and streamlining the entire investment process, the Federal Commission for Research, Development and Investment Planning must simplify by the end of the year the relevant regulations. Use must also be made on a greater scale of the good experiences from Belorussia where investors, designers, and contractors are provided with suitable material incentives that encourage the timely completion of projects and the attainment of planned technical-economic specifications once these projects become operational. The position of the investor must be reinforced at the same time. As far as the evaluation of design organizations is concerned, we demand their economic incentives be pegged more to the technical and economic standards of the designs which they produce.

The 17th CPCZ Congress placed great emphasis on the realization of investments aimed at improving the environment. The state program of investments in ecology provides for the expenditure of Kcs17 billion in the current 5-year plan. Regrettably, the reality is such that a contractor for many of these projects has not been found by the set deadline and that many of them are being shifted to the end of the 5-year plan or to the next one. This is true at a time when the issue of protecting some polluted areas and water resources and of ensuring adequate supplies of drinking and utility water is becoming a factor that limits further development. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stresses that no concession must be made when it comes to the fulfillment of planned tasks in this area. The quality of the environment must not only be prevented from deteriorating but also be gradually improved.

VI. Raising the Quality of Management -- Approaching the Rebuilding of the Economic Mechanism in an Exacting Fashion

A critical appraisal of the application of scientific-technical progress points to serious shortcomings in its management at all levels. The tasks laid down in the plans of technical development are not challenging enough and do not always match world criteria. The opportunities available to the research and development base and to enterprises with regard to the unfolding of innovative activity are far from being utilized. Low-level innovations still prevail. These processes are essentially free of risk and their effect is thus small. Making use of the results of science and technology has not become the primary concern of the managerial staffs of ministries, economic production units, and enterprises.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will have to substantially raise the demands placed on the final contribution of scientific-technological development. To do this, it is essential to improve the quality of organizational, managerial, and control activity and to enhance the responsibility of ministers, general directors, and enterprise managers for achieving a high efficiency of research and production and for a high technical standard and quality of products. Complete use must be made of all adopted measures to accelerate scientific-technological development.

The state Czech and Slovak Commissions for Research, Development and Investment Planning must improve their activity, free themselves of administrative approaches to management and marginal issues, and focus mainly on key and conceptual issues concerning the creation and implementation of a uniform state of scientific and scientific-technological policy as well as on tasks arising from the "comprehensive program" and from bilateral programs of scientific-technological cooperation. We demand, above all, that the exactingness of the technical-economic specifications of the tasks being tackled be enhanced and that these tasks consistently proceed from the needs of the national economy and from the trends of scientific and technological development in the world. Together with the Federal Planning Commission, they must ensure the higher quality of the state programs and coordinate their management and funding.

The Federal Planning Commission, together with the Federal Ministry of Finance, must allocate to the Federal Commission for Research Development and Investment Planning financial, foreign currency, and other resources to fund the tasks of the state plan for developing science and technology and to ensure our participation in the "comprehensive program."

It is essential that the Federal Commission for Research Development and Investment Planning in cooperation with the pertinent sectors, consistently ensure and check on the fulfillment of the set tasks, that they enforce accountability for attaining the set effect, and provide incentives for surpassing it. They must be more resolute in overcoming departmentalism and see to it consistently that national needs are ensured, and they must more effectively coordinate the management of basic and applied research. To do this, they must make use of all the legal powers they have under the law.

The management of the production sectors' technical policy requires a principled improvement. Administrative approaches and low demands placed on the activity of subordinate institutes and on the quality of the tasks assigned to them, as well as on the quality of the solution of these tasks, also prevail in the majority of ministries. The ministries' concepts and their ability to promote, manage, and implement the technical policy of their branches are inadequate. [paragraph continues]

The implementation of technical policy is predominantly a domain of the ministries' technical sections, whose work is frequently isolated from that of the other sections and is consequently marked by low efficiency. The composition of these sections in terms of personnel and their qualification has not improved since the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session. We demand of individual ministers that they adopt measures by midyear to fundamentally change the existing situation and turn the ministries into highly efficient staffs for steering the branches' technical progress.

The slow practical application of the results of science and technology is influenced by the low standard of the management of technical development in economic production units and enterprises, which decide on most research tasks, on the use of almost 70 percent of all research and development funds, on the innovation of products, their technical level, and their quality. The attitudes of the enterprises' managerial staffs toward scientific-technological progress are slow to change. In many cases, the plans of technical development and the plans of subordinate research institutes come about solely on the basis of proposal made by research teams and individuals, with the managerial agencies frequently having no influence on these plans. There is also no insistence that the solutions be comparable with the standard of foremost world producers. This practice must be ended and the demand of the 17th CPCZ Congress must be fully met that general and enterprise directors are directly responsible for the speedy application of the results of science and technology in production, and that it is they who must ensure in enterprises and plants that decisions on innovative activity and its final results are made with sufficient lead time.

Naturally, we do not want to oversimplify the problems involved here. The manager's conduct is not always just an expression of their personal unwillingness and lack of interest. The problems are connected to a significant degree with the economic conditions under which enterprises currently operate, conditions that do not provide adequate incentives for intensive development, for the practical application of science and technology.

Nevertheless, the results of a number of enterprises confirm that even today, under the existing system of management, it is possible to achieve good results in technical development, given an active approach by the managerial personnel, technicians, and workers. This is true of the TST [Plants for Engineering Machinery], the Kovosvit plant in Sezimovo Usti, ZTS [Heavy Engineering Plants] Martin, Aritma Prague, ZVT [Computer Technology Plants] Banska Bystrica, the Research and Production Association for Forming Technology in Brno, Setuza Usti nad Labem, Spolana Neratovice, Lachema Brno, and a number of agricultural enterprises. It is becoming apparent that a contribution to these results has also been made by the utilization of measures adopted and worked out on the basis of the conclusions of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. These measures were not few. They concerned, above all, incentives promoting the interest of the research and development staff in raising the technical-economic specifications of the tasks tackled by them, criteria for preferential pricing of new technology, measures in the fiscal and credit sphere, and so forth. These measures must be employed and applied without delay.

We view the restructuring of the economic mechanism, its itemization and consistent practical application, as the decisive step to overcome today's shortcomings. Enhancing the powers and responsibility of enterprises and plants and introducing full economic accountability and dependence of each work collective on the resources created by it will also change the attitude to the utilization of scientific-technological development and prompt a search for ways to achieve a high efficiency of production. The planning and management of scientific-technological development must be fundamentally improved. [paragraph continues]

The technological development plan must be dovetailed with the economic and financial plans, and management must be maximally effective, flexible, and free of unnecessary bureaucratic procedures. We must be consistent in taking the path of strengthening the link between research and production on the basis of *khozraschet* [economic accountability]. For this to happen, it will be important to use the experience yielded by the ongoing experiments and to prepare their expansion so they also comprise research institutes.

We are convinced that the new economic conditions will make our work easier. But we do not harbor any illusions that a mechanism, no matter how perfect, can replace a conscientious approach to the fulfillment of tasks and direct management by the managers. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium decided on the program and timetable of work in implementing the restructuring of the economic mechanism; the program and the timetable have been handed over to you. The draft of a comprehensive document will be worked out in the course of the first half-year, to make it possible to assess in detail all the implications of its functioning as well as legislative changes and to be able to approve it by the end of this year. The important thing now is to have additional enterprises join the experiment to be able to apply some of the elements of the mechanism across-the-board in the course of this 5-year plan and to have the preparation of the Ninth 5-Year Plan proceed fully from the new conditions.

A draft bill on the state enterprise will also be drawn up by the end of the first half-year and submitted for discussion. We intend to make full use of the inspiration contained in the Soviet draft bill on the state enterprise (association), which has been published in our country.

A great deal of time of not available to us. We demand that all agencies involved in restructuring the economic mechanism duly coordinate their work and that they submit basic issues to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium for discussion in due course. We envisage that the comprehensive draft will be discussed at a separate session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

VII. Activating the Human Factor and Making Full Use of Human Potential

The tasks in accelerating socioeconomic development can only be met if the working people take an active part in their implementation. The profound attitude of our people to socialism and their high educational standards and qualification establish the basic conditions for this.

The national economy currently employs 2.5 million skilled workers, 1.5 million secondary school graduates, and 535,000 graduates of institutions of higher learning. By the year 1990 roughly one-quarter of the labor force will have completed secondary education and more than 8 percent university or college education. We must make better use and promote further our people's educational standards and qualifications from the viewpoint of the needs of an intensive utilization of scientific-technical development. This confronts all educational establishments and managerial agencies with new tasks.

The implementation of qualitative changes in the educational process at all levels and in all types of schools is slow and incomplete from these viewpoints. It is necessary to produce in a more conceptual fashion to ensure the educational process is continuously open to all that is new and progressive and that it is more in line not only with the current needs, but also with the future. The educational process must be aimed at a high standard of graduates' preparedness for the tasks of practical life and at the adaptability and mobility of labor.

As was stressed by the 17th CPCZ Congress, shortcomings in the training of the upcoming generation of the working class persist. The preparation of workers for highly specialized skills is not effective enough. It is necessary to speedily improve the work of secondary vocational schools in this respect, to improve their material equipment, to add staff, and to increase the accountability of production organizations for their activity and for ensuring the needs of the national economy for skilled personnel.

We must proceed consistently to tackle qualitative changes in the contents of instruction at the institutions of higher learning and place emphasis on the training of graduates who have a broad range of qualifications. Their training must be focused, more than has been the case until now, on creative thinking, teamwork, and the ability to make efficient use of available information and to continuously pursue further self-education. The buildup of the institutions of higher learning as important science centers will have to be completed and the work on the law on postgraduate studies speedily wound up.

Every teacher, workman qualified to teach apprentices, and educator must, in his educational work and specialized training, responded more resolutely and with a greater lead time than until now to the dynamism of scientific-technological progress. The quality of teaching training at the pertinent university departments must be improved and not only pedagogical but also the scientific qualifications of all university teachers must be raised. Work with talented students must be promoted in coordination with the workplaces of basic research.

The national economy requires that the relevant state agencies, especially the Federal Planning Commission together with the Federal Commission for Research Development and Investment Planning and the Ministries of Labor and Social Affairs, proceeding in agreement with the appropriate sectors and in harmony with the long-term program of socioeconomic and scientific-technological development of our society, work out plans with regard to the needs for qualified cadres and their structure. We must see to it that young people are deployed in the sectors for which they were trained. The relevant information media, including special radio and television programs and a more flexible publishing activity, must make a more distinct contribution than they have so far to raising the standards of specialized knowledge.

We do not link the acceleration of scientific-technological development just with the work of the research base and of the preproduction stages and with the activity of the economic staff responsible for production management. The creative initiative of the working people plays an irreplaceable and growing role. In this respect we are in a position to build on the positive results of the activity of Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, Socialist Youth Union, and the Czechoslovak scientific-technological society organizations. This fact is an expression of the working people's active contribution to the policy of our party. It is therefore necessary to energetically eliminate persisting administrative methods and rid this initiative of formalism. The management and party organizations, in particular, must render maximum support to those employees who are demanding, committed, and show initiative. The aim must be to apply the socialist principles of remuneration everywhere, to overcome egalitarianism, and to highly reward those who achieve the best results. A significant contribution to this aim is made by the promotion and application of the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration.

The restructuring of the economic mechanism, the broad democratization of our life, and the growth of information supplied to the working people will give new impetus and possibilities for the development of initiative. [paragraph continues]

The reinforcement of the independence of enterprises, the enhancement of economic accountability for their results, and the application of self-financing will make it possible to strengthen the interests of the working people in economic affairs and these affairs will also determine their earnings. The participation of labor collectives in production management, the selection of managerial personnel, the remuneration policy, and the solution of social issues will be far more specific. The explication of these issues must now become the content of our ideological work and economic propaganda.

To put it in concise terms, new conditions are being created for the well-known slogan "everyone a boss at his workplace" to be filled with new contents and for linking more profoundly the individual interest with the interests of society.

We appreciate and regard highly the contributions of our inventors, improvers, and innovators. Their activity is borne out by the 9,000 inventions and 400,000 improvement proposals submitted annually. The extent to which they have been used has been low for a number of years and the national economy has, thus, been deprived of formidable values. This is also true of disseminating the experiences of the best work collectives. This state of affairs requires that the respective sectors and trade union agencies, as well as the Czechoslovak scientific-technological society, adopt measures to eliminate these shortcomings. At the same time, the managements of enterprises and plants must render adequate technical and material assistance to inventors and improvers, and also moral support. The Bureau of Inventions and Discoveries, together with the sectors and economic organizations, must adopt more effective measures to improve the management of the movement of inventors and improvers, to raise the quality of thematic planning, and to orient this activity toward the solution of important tasks of scientific-technological development.

The comprehensive efficiency brigades play an eminent role from the viewpoint of a speedy application of science and technology. More than 22,000 such brigades with 200,000 members currently exist. This form of working people's participation, which is marked by cooperation between scientists, technicians, and workers, must be further promoted. The enterprise managements together with trade union organizations must channel initiative and competition so they are aimed primarily at ensuring the tasks of the technical development plan.

The initiative of the Central Trade Union Council, which is aimed at labor productivity growth, reduction of costs, and substantial improvement of quality, deserves full support. The results of this initiative thus far, and the number of participants involved in it, prove its significance has not been fully appreciated everywhere, despite its being oriented in the main direction -- toward increasing efficiency -- and despite the fact its results can be measured in a very specific way. The brigades of socialist labor, in particular, should spearhead this initiative and simultaneously contribute to expanding innovative work methods.

From the viewpoint of accelerating scientific-technological development, the Prague appeal -- which has spread to other regions as well -- also plays a considerable role. Its correct application proceeding from an analysis of the specific situation in individual enterprises is aimed at modernizing the production base, product innovation, improving labor organization and working conditions, and eliminating administrative barriers blocking scientific-technological development. The important thing is not to concentrate just on the adoption of these appeals, but to promote competition and consistently check on the fulfillment of adopted pledges from the viewpoint of their contribution to attained economic results.

We regard the growing interest of the young generation in scientific-technological progress as a positive feature. The program adopted by the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union and the CSSR Government is yielding the first specific results. The Center for Science and Technology of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union has taken up its work. Stations of young technicians and natural science buffs, various special interest groups, and houses and clubs for the scientific-technological activity of children, young workers, and students are being set up in regions and districts. The number of projects displayed by the young generation at "Zenit" exhibitions is constantly growing.

Young people's initiative is yielding specific results. Specialized activity in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning is undergoing a marked expansion. We particularly appreciate that the activity of young people currently concentrates on electronics. However, we cannot voice satisfaction with the development and production of affordable computers, technical aids, and special-purpose scientific-technological toys. These devices should serve to attract the broadest possible interest of children and young people in technical development at school as well as in hobby activities. We also cannot be satisfied with the low print runs of periodicals and books on various findings of science and technology, in which young people show extraordinary interest. This is not the place to economize.

We want the great and natural interest of the young generation in science and technology to receive support everywhere; we seek the creation of prerequisites for the full assertion of this interest. This not only must be a concern of the young people, but also must be the concern of schools, factory managements, national committees, and organizations of the National Front.

The activity of the Czechoslovak scientific-technological society has been increasing in recent years. We positively assess its participation in disseminating scientific-technological knowhow and in specialized education. We expect the society to concentrate on its further activity mainly in the utilization of active forms of its members' participation in applying scientific-technical findings in production and we expect it to help accelerate the creation of rationalization workshops and model design bureaus. It is also desirable that it concentrate on rendering assistance to meet the tasks arising from the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member States of CEMA Until the Year 2000 as well as from the programs of bilateral cooperation, notably with the Soviet Union.

We appreciate the broad development of initiative and socialist competition honoring the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of Victorious February and the international competition unfolding in this connection. In the subsequent period, this initiative and competition will have to be focused on the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for this year, especially its quality-related indicators.

VIII. Raising Party Work to the Level of the Requirements of the Time

The implementation of the strategy of acceleration and our determination to make further headway in restructuring the society place great and new demands on the work of the leading political force in our society, namely, the CPCZ. Our party has always spearheaded the fulfillment of tasks and sought ways of tackling them in the interest of the working people. Today, too, it is the party agencies and organizations that are taking their place at the forefront of the struggle for social changes and in support of the unfolding purposeful and broadly-based organizational, ideological, and mass political and control work. [paragraph continues]

This has also been demonstrated by the course of the annual members' meetings. Party agencies and organizations must guarantee that past mistakes will not be repeated and that we will not stop halfway at good resolutions and intentions, but that we will overcome with all due resolution everything blocking the strategy of acceleration, the development of science and technology, the practical application of their results, and the implementation of restructuring.

This is a political task of principle and a truly revolutionary task. The deepening of the party's leading role and the perfecting of the methods of applying this leading role under the new conditions -- of promoting socialist democracy, greater economic independence and responsibility of enterprises, and a growing role and importance of labor collectives and cadre work -- will be decisive for its fulfillment.

A timely and highly principled solution of problems that have become ripe must be demanded at all levels of management. In this connection we must draw on many boosts and experiences of Soviet Communists and demand party members' active participation and personal example in implementing the acceleration strategy.

The main point of departure for future work must be a critical and self-critical analysis of the actual utilization of all the possibilities of applying science and technology under the specific conditions of plants and workplaces; and a consistent orientation toward places that have a crucial impact on the process of economic intensification. A uniform and coordinated course of action by all relevant agencies and organizations is an important prerequisite of this.

We regard as important that, together with restructuring, party and state agencies should increase efforts aimed at strengthening order, social and work discipline, and organization and at waging a struggle against unlawful enrichment, abuse of rank, and other negative phenomena in the spirit of the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. This is a constant task, the solution of which will contribute to increasing public and social activity, involving the people more broadly in the process of restructuring, promoting socialist democracy, and strengthening the authority of our party in society.

We will place great demands on the functionaries of party agencies at all levels. The higher the post they hold, the greater must be their responsibility for mastering and implementing the strategy of acceleration as well as the demands placed on their political and professional qualities, moral profile, and character traits. Coming to the foreground in this connection is the urgent need to further improve the quality of the party apparatus' work and its ability to deal with people and enlist them for the fulfillment of the party's tasks. The key role in this must be played by district party committees, with the assistance of regional committees and the CPCZ and CPSL Central Committee departments. The focus of their work ought to be in primary organizations and in the work collectives. It is there that the decisions are made on understanding and implementing the party's policy and that the everyday struggle is waged for unity between word and deed, to assert that which is new and overcome and that which is old, for consistent fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is necessary to assimilate methods of party guidance that preclude the replacement of economic agencies.

We also place higher demands on the work of party organizations in central agencies. Their activity must become the driving force of the struggle to change the thinking of the apparatus, it must exercise an active influence on the solution of decisive problems, combat in a principled party fashion indifference toward shortcomings that linger and the enforcement of group, local, and above all, departmental interests, and wage a struggle to assert national needs.

Party organizations in central agencies must wage a struggle for fulfilling tasks, restructuring the economic mechanism, and eliminating administrative and bureaucratic methods of management. These must also be the aims of the work of CPCZ Central Committee departments; Communists holding leading posts in ministries and central agencies should also exercise their influence in this direction.

Under the conditions of economic organizations' greater independence and the work collectives' growing role, there will also be an increase in the importance of CPCZ primary organizations and in the responsibility of Communists for the party's policy. Not everything will go smoothly. We must reckon with all kinds of conflicts, obstacles, and sometimes even with insufficient support and understanding. There will be people, even under the new conditions, who will cling to outdated approaches and the old way of thinking. Party agencies and organizations must be in the forefront of the struggle against this inertia.

Far greater attention will have to be devoted to the party's control activity, especially to the fulfillment of the qualitative tasks of the plan connected with scientific-technological progress. Comparing the standard of the products of our enterprises and plants with that of leading world companies and developing on this basis competition among work collectives and enhancing their interest and pride in the high quality and prestige of their products and their trademark will be an important prerequisite of our enterprises' and plants' technological advancement.

We will raise the demands placed on the work of managerial personnel who are party members. Party organizations must act more vigorously to assert in their activity a far more exacting assessment of results, a more consistent and comprehensive application of the right to control, the rendering of accounts at members' meetings, and the utilization of all the rights which they have under the party statutes.

We frankly admit that many ranking officials have not managed to adapt to the new requirements laid down by the 17th party congress. We will not tolerate in leading posts those who have not grasped the urgency of the times, who engage in speculation with the plan, who demand unwarranted advantages, and who are unable to cope with tasks. We cannot count on those who lack courage and the readiness to shoulder the necessary responsibility, and sometimes even risks, connected with enforcing scientific-technological progress.

We will give full support to all Communists and nonparty members holding managerial posts who implement in their work the party line and do so with initiative and creative fervor.

It must be realized that we are facing uneasy, complicated tasks. Today is the time for action. Appeals, resolutions, and exhortations are of little use if they are not followed by organizational work, control, and the drawing of conclusions from its findings; if good and bad performers are jointly shepherded to the shelter of mediocrity and shortcomings are tolerated for a long time. When we start with ourselves, in the center, this approach and style of work will be brought down to the party and society at large.

Another urgent requirement is to ensure a continuous influx of fresh forces to leading posts and to be bold in integrating talented young cadres. This requires a substantial improvement in the selection and training of cadres as well as in the work with the reserve pool of cadres.

We must also deal more energetically with improving the quality of the cadre composition of the preproduction departments of the enterprise sphere and of the research and development base. Closely connected with this task is also the urgent requirement of markedly expanding the membership base among the scientific-technical intelligentsia. Surveys show we must deepen the party's influence in many research institutes and preproduction departments, especially among designers where the proportion of Communists, which was low already, even declined at some places last year. This shows the attention paid to the implementation of the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee has been insufficient at these places, that low demands still prevail there, and that individual work with the people is underestimated. We must not become reconciled to these practices in the future.

The promotion of a healthy creative atmosphere and the assertion of an efficient organization of work must be regarded as the foremost task at these workplaces. Over-familiar relations within collectives must not be tolerated as they breed low demands, mutual condonation of shortcomings, and poor work morale.

Comprehensive evaluations are one of the means of raising the standard of cadre work. Experience shows we are not succeeding everywhere in asserting an exacting approach to cadre evaluation so as to raise their performance. It is high time to press the comprehensive evaluation into the firm mold of a certificate [atestace], which should provide a clear answer as to whether the individual subjected to evaluation does or does not have the necessary prerequisites to perform the function entrusted to him in the subsequent period, whether he is able to guide the work collective to the attainment of the set targets. At the same time it must be examined whether he enjoys the work collective's trust.

An important role in explicating the party's policy and enlisting people for it is played by the information media. We appreciate their work in all fields. We expect them even to intensify their efforts to win the broad public's further support for restructuring, for the speedy practical application of the results of science and technology, and for the dissemination of good experiences and of criticism in the interest of overcoming shortcomings. We regard as important the popularization of leading exponents of scientific-technological progress and the creation of an atmosphere promoting the social prestige of those whose work results are of great national benefit and who should serve as attractive examples for young people.

The materialization of the great prospects of economic and social development mapped out by the 17th congress and the tasks that are the subject of our deliberations hinges upon the work and life of our people in peace.

That is why we take an active part in the joint struggle of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, and peace-loving forces to restore to health the international situation and to maintain and strengthen world peace. All proposals of the Soviet Union for strengthening peace, averting the nuclear catastrophe, and gradual disarmament have met with the full support of our party and all people. Also of key importance for strengthening peace in Europe is the latest initiative to remove intermediate-range missiles from Europe, contained in Comrade Gorbachev's statement. Our party, government, and all our people welcome and fully support this proposal. We are prepared to take an active part in its implementation.

We realize that peace and productive work constitute a dialectical entity. While peace is a prerequisite of creative work, this creative work is at one and the same time a source of strengthening and maintaining peace. That is why we want to contribute by implementing our economic and social targets to further progress and to strengthening peace all over the world.

We stress that the only way to ensure the implementation of the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development is by substantially accelerating scientific-technical progress. That is why it is the order of the day, as was stated in the political report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th CPCZ Congress, to radically raise the ability to develop science and technology and to speedily apply their results in social practice. We must apply on the broadest possible scale technological innovations that yield a distinct social effect through a high technical standard and quality of production. This is the decisive way to achieve the set creation of national income and a labor productivity growth that will further strengthen our international position and contribute to strengthening the prestige of socialism in the world.

The prerequisite for this is the restructuring of all aspects of our society's life, a change in people's way of thinking -- psychology created in the years of extensive development -- and the full development of their initiative, creative powers, and activity.

The fulfillment of these challenging tasks will be a test of the firmness of our ranks, our awareness and communist combativeness, and our party's ability to win over and persuade the people and to guide them in the struggle to fulfill the conclusions of the 17th congress, and to implement the strategic line of acceleration. I voice my conviction that our party will hold its own in this test.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU070941 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Vladimir Janeba, deputy director of the System of Planning, Management, and Methodology section of the State Planning Commission, by Zdenek Hoffmann: "The Experiment Is Expanding" -- date not given]

[Text] Prague -- As we have already reported, on 1 January this year, within the framework of the Comprehensive Experiment in Enhancing the Autonomy of Economic Organizations and Their Responsibility for an Efficient Development, two economic production units [VHJS] -- Jablonec Jewelry in Jablonec Nad Nisou and Crystalex Novy Bor in Ceska Lipa district -- began to test the main principles of the system of planned management that is being prepared for the period after 1990. It has now been decided that the number of experimenting organizations will increase as of 1 April.

To find out which organizations these are and to inquire about the findings acquired in the course of the experiment's practical application thus far, we went to the State Planning Commission, to Engineer Vladimir Janeba, deputy director of its System of Planning, Management, and Methodology section.

[Hoffmann] Which organizations will join the experiment?

[Janeba] Two VHJS -- Ogako Partizanske and Breweries and Malt Plants Prague -- are prepared to join on 1 April. The preparation of three additional VHJS -- Lachema Brno, Czechoslovak Musical Instruments Hradec Kralove, and Textilana Liberec national enterprise -- is in the final stages. We expect these organizations to join the experiment the same day or with a few days' delay at the most.

[Hoffmann] No organizations in the engineering and electrical engineering sectors, which constitute, so to speak, the backbone of further economic development, have become involved in the experiment thus far. Why? In the Soviet Union, for example, it is primarily engineering plants that are taking part in comparable experiments.

[Janeba] For the time being, our experiment is being implemented in those economic units that have, relatively speaking, the most favorable prerequisites for testing the targets of the restructuring of the economic mechanism. These are, in particular, units that have a high proportion of exports; they are under the sway of objective world prices, which exert pressure on them and have a positive impact on the direction of their economy's development. As far as engineering is concerned, we have not yet fully resolved a wide-ranging set of concerned, we have not yet fully resolved a wide-ranging set of practical problems. One of these problems, for example, is the existence of great differences in organizations which manufacture capital assets between the prices of products supplied to the home market and the export markets. In the case of a higher export price, the organization's interest in its comprehensive economic result would quite logically prompt it to realize its products on the foreign market, wherever it is most advantageous for it. That however, would jeopardize the entire course of modernization and reorganization of our national economy.

[Hoffmann] Once these obstacles are eliminated, which organizations of these branches are expected to join the experiment?

[Janeba] Within the jurisdiction of the Federal Ministry of General Engineering, these VHJS include, for example, Agrozet Brno, Elitex Liberec, and Plants for Engineering Machinery Prague; within the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering VHJ Sigma Olomouc and Pneumatic Technology Prague; and within the Federal Ministry of Electrical Engineering VHJ Tesla Brno -- Measuring and Laboratory Appliances, Tesla Holesovice concern enterprise in Prague, VHJ Heavy-Current Electrical Engineering Plants Prague, Automation and Computer Technology Plants Prague, and Tesla Roznov pod Radhostem -- Electronic Components.

[Hoffmann] Is it realistic, in your opinion, to expect them to join the experiment in the course of this year?

[Janeba] The date of the introduction of the experiment in these organizations will most probably be fixed in the first half of the year. This will permit them to thoroughly prepare for the experiment, both in their internal management and with their relationships to other organizations, including foreign trade organizations. Conditions will be created for the economic plans of these organizations for next year to be drawn up in line with the new regulations.

[Hoffmann] Experience from the application of the experiment in Jablonec Jewelry and Crystalex shows that its itemization into internal enterprise regulations requires more time than originally expected. Are you satisfied with the course of the experiment thus far?

[Janeba] The preparation requires more time than we expected. Nonetheless, the experiment works and you need a certain start-up period for it to be applied in full. Yet it can be said that the course of the experiment thus far corresponds to our ideas. The representatives of the two VHJS also participated in working out its principles and rules. Forging the experiment into the enterprises' specific internal measures and bringing it down to the lowest economically accountable organizational units and centers -- operations and workshops -- requires some time. The necessity must not be neglected either of familiarizing the entire workforce with its basic rules for the workforce to get to know the exact requirements on its work under the new economic conditions, to assimilate these rules, and to identify with them. There is yet one more thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the senior representatives of organizations that are about to join the experiment. The preparations must start with a lead time.

[Hoffmann] Have any other organizations shown interest in joining the experiment?

[Janeba] The interest is great, especially on the part of organizations within the jurisdiction of the Ministries of Industry of the Czech and Slovak SR's, other engineering organizations, and organizations of the food and construction materials industries. However, most of them are not yet clear about the ways of ensuring the fulfillment of tasks under the new conditions. In my opinion, they often see only the advantages of their greater legal powers, and fail to see the pronounced increase in responsibility for their own development and for meeting society's needs.

[Hoffmann] Thank you for the interview.

YOUTH UNION TO TEST ELECTION-BY-BALLOT PRINCIPLE

AU311110 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "More Socialism, More Democracy"]

[Excerpts] The results of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session have evoked a positive response among both Communists and the broad public. The people see in them the continuing specification of the line adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress. In Comrade Gustav Husak's opening speech, both the party and the public appreciated the specific program based on the inspiring incentives provided by the January session of the party of Soviet Communists, as well as the more resolute start toward improving socialism in all spheres of the society's life. [passage omitted]

During the last few months the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium dealt on several occasions with the issues connected with the elaboration of the political line adopted by the 17th congress; it also dealt with the weighty and inspiring Soviet incentives, adopting a clear-cut and uniform approach toward them, defining specific circles of problems and also the specific responsibility of comrades and groups in preparing individual proposals.

Our public has already been informed about the great work that is being accomplished by the federal government and the party and economic agencies in preparing the restructuring of our economic mechanism. By 15 June they should have prepared the draft law on state enterprise; its weighty component will be the expansion of the rights and duties of working collectives, which also includes thoughts about the eligibility of economic executives.

In further implementing the program of the 17th congress, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium places great emphasis on deepening all democratic principles, and not merely in the economic system, but also, in linkage with this, in the political system. This applies to reforms aimed at activating the agencies and components of the National Front at all levels. [passage omitted]

The CPCZ Central Committee has also come to the conclusion that one should prepare proposals for the solution of a number of other issues. For instance, a lot could be improved in the work of legislative bodies and deputies. The approaching all-trade union congress will be a suitable rostrum for assessing the role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) in our society, and for determining how to orient this 7-million strong organization more effectively toward the tasks following from the new phase of our development. In the same way it is necessary to improve and revive the work of the Socialist Youth Union (SSM), to activate the role of women in our society, and so forth.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium resolution also sets the task of evaluating the practices of elections to representative bodies as they exist today, and of thinking through possible proposals for improving their preparation and execution. The experience acquired by certain fraternal parties, which have already been dealing with these issues in practice, for instance in Hungary and Poland, is very instructive for us. We will naturally be looking for the best forms which corresponds to our conditions and to such realities as the existence of the National Front.

It is known that with respect to improving the election system, the Soviet Union is already working on improving election procedures and introducing a compulsory rendering of accounts by deputies at public citizens' meetings. In the Soviet Union there is concern with developing the voters' broad and realistic participating at all levels of election preparations. The CPSU is setting itself the task of ridding election practices of formalism and generally of strengthening the serious nature of the act of voting. Experimental candidacies of several deputies per election district are being considered for as early as the June 1987 elections to local soviets (village, rayon, city, district, regional, and oblast soviets); the candidacies would be proposed at public meetings in places of residence, by social organizations at gatherings of working collectives in plants, and in party agencies. One expects that, on the average, the number of candidates proposed for a certain number of deputy posts will be one-third larger than previously, and that the candidate for whom the voters submit the largest number of valid votes will count as elected. The other candidates, who are not elected, would be the alternates in the order of votes received; this will help avoid by-elections.

The issue of elections to party agencies by ballot was also voiced at the CPSU Central Committee's January session. The statutes of our own Communist Party do not determine the method of holding elections. As our CPCZ Central Committee general secretary said, "we will, among others, ponder this issue." In fact, the principle of secret elections is not a new issue. It is practiced, for instance, in the trade unions. However, the practice is not consistent; we know of instances where secret elections became formalized. Currently certain SSM district organizations, for instance in Klatovy, Domazlice, and Usti nad Labem, are planning to experiment with the principle of secret elections.

From among the issues discussed at the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session, let us recall the tasks of cadre policy and the improvement of the party's cadre work. It is desirable to sharpen the viewpoints on cadre work and the demands placed on the political and professional training of cadres, and to reassess the entire sphere and come out with proposals for improvement. It was again stressed that it is right to envisage enlisting many more well-prepared individuals who are devoted to socialism from among the ranks of nonmembers and members of other parties of the National Front. [passage omitted]

KAPEK, HAMAN SPEAK AT PRAGUE PARTY MEETING

AU070753 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 87 p 2

["ada"-signed report: "The CPCZ'S Prague City Committee Holds Meeting; Party Approach Will Decide"]

[Excerpts] Prague (Our Correspondent) -- The Tuesday [31 March] session of the CPCZ'S Prague City Committee dealt with the fulfillment of the resolution of city party conference of 1986. The meeting was opened by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ City Committee, who addressed the opening part of his speech to the most important thoughts of the Fifth

CPCZ Central Committee Session. Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Karel Erbes, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, were also present. [passage omitted]

Antonin Kapek stressed in his speech that the Prague city party organization fully endorsed the conclusion of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session, which represent the further elaboration of the realization of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress, utilizing the stimuli of the January CPSU Central Committee session.

He noted that we can see in the results of the January CPSU Central Committee session a principled development of the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress. The conclusions of the January CPSU Central Committee session provide many new, creative, and generally valid contributions to the theory and practice of the construction of socialism, and therefore also many stimuli and practical experiences for the construction of socialism in our country.

From the fifth CPCZ Central Committee session, Antonin Kapek continued, arise momentous tasks for the activity of the Prague city party organization. They involve, above all, groups of tasks connected with the restructuring of the economic mechanism. He said that the restructuring cannot be looked at only from the narrow economic viewpoint, since it will have a profound effect on the entire national economy. He also noted that capital restructuring will bring with it complications and conflicts, which will come into being when going over to new methods of management. "We will, in particular, ensure greater independence, responsibility in conduct, and the efforts of all work collectives to become true managers at their worksites," Antonin Kapek stressed.

In the conclusions of the fifth CPCZ Central Committee session exceptional attention is devoted to the development of socialist democracy. As Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, noted at that session, the unity of efforts to perfect socialism and the democratic society, which the Soviet Communists express with the words "more socialism — more democracy," have a profound logic for us, too. And from these aspects in the implementation of the 17th CPCZ Congress program, Antonin Kapek stressed the great responsibility of all Prague Communists.

Comrade Josef Haman spoke in the discussion, too. He noted the close connection between the latest two CPCZ Central Committee sessions. He underscored the importance of deepening the degree to which the public is kept informed as the prerequisite for the people's more extensive participation in management and public control. At the same time he devoted attention to topical tasks when it comes to ensuring the tasks of this year's plan. Speaking about the work of the party in the current period, he stressed that the decisive prerequisite for the implementation of the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress and for the acceleration of the socioeconomic development is the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the development of socialist democracy in the right direction. The work of the entire party, of each of its organizations, its action ability and united course is aimed at this. The stage in which we live places considerably greater demands on the entire party, on each Communist. Therefore the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stressed with such urgency the necessity of working out ways and means as to how to further activate the work of party agencies on all levels, or primary organizations, and of communists when realizing the set targets. In the party work it is necessary to rid ourselves of inefficient, obsolete methods, to consistently implement everywhere rules and collectiveness, develop intraparty democracy, criticism, and self-criticism, and strengthen the party's ideological unity and action ability. The unity of the party, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Husak, and all its agencies and organizations is the main prerequisite, and the guarantee that the exacting and at the same time much needed and hopeful program for the dynamization of the development of our socialist society, corresponding to the interests of the working man, will be successfully and consistently implemented in our country.

In only a few days we will be welcoming in the CSSR capital Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, who is coming for an official friendly visit. I want to express the firm conviction that jubilant Prague will give him a sincere and warm-welcome, that this will be the expression of our long-standing, tried-and-tested relations of fraternal friendship, international cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union, its Communist Party, and the Soviet people, as well as of the full support of Czechoslovak Communists and our working people for the current Soviet domestic and foreign peace policy, Josef Haman said.

SED'S FELFE RECEIVES BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION

AU061211 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 87 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Belorussian Communist Party under the leadership of Nikolay Ivanovich Dementey, secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party on Monday [30 March]. The delegation will study the SED's experiences in developing agriculture at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Further opportunities of developing the proven cooperation between the GDR and the Belorussian SSR in the field of agriculture were considered. [passage omitted]

The delegation will acquaint itself in agricultural production cooperatives, processing enterprises, and agricultural-scientific institutions with experiences accumulated in the comprehensive intensification of agriculture in the GDR.

Vyacheslav Ivanovich Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, participated in the talks.

SOVIET MILITARY TRUCK CAUSES ACCIDENT 31 MAR

AU041537 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] ADN Report -- A serious traffic accident occurred on Tuesday [31 March] morning on the F1 road near Tasdorf village, Strausberg kreis.

A Soviet military truck, which had stopped at the side of the road, ignored a passing municipal garbage disposal vehicle and started moving. The vehicles collided and both caught fire. The codriver of the garbage truck was killed and another was injured. Traffic had to be temporarily rerouted.

AXEN MEETS WITH SPD PARLIAMENTARIANS 6 APR

LDO61343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met Bjoern Engholm, member of the SPD party executive and chairman of the Social Democratic group in the Schleswig-Holstein state parliament, and Guenther Jansen, chairman of the SPD Schleswig-Holstein regional association and member of the Bundestag, at the house of the Central Committee today. Bjoern Engholm, as the head of a deputation of Social-Democratic works councillors from Schleswig-Holstein, is on a visit to the GDR.

During their exchange the two sides concurred in noting that, faced with the continuing tense international situation, increased efforts by all forces of reason and realism are required to secure for mankind a lasting, peaceful future. The objective is to use the overall opportunities for genuine disarmament that have become visible since the meeting at Reykjavik.

They considered the initiative by the Soviet party and state leadership, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, of immediately concluding with the United States a separate agreement on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles — without ifs and buts in Europe — as a great chance to remove from the European continent the nuclear nightmare, and thus noticeably improve East-West relations. They noted with satisfaction that, on the initiative of Erich Honecker, talks have begun between representatives of the Governments of the GDR and FRG on an independent contribution by the two German states to the realization of this proposal. It is the peace duty of the GDR and FRG to speak up actively for the unconditional removal of medium-range missiles from Europe.

The two sides resolutely emphasized that the initiative of the SED, SPD, and CPCZ for a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe is now gaining special significance. Hermann Axen emphasized that the objective of a nuclear-free Europe, which the GDR has always aimed at, is real. The elimination of medium-range missiles and the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe would be important steps toward this goal.

The letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Chancellor Helmut Kohl is guided by the endeavor of making possible a concrete contribution by the two German states toward liberating Europe from the nuclear burden. He pointed out that the Warsaw Pact member states submitted a comprehensive plan with the objective of reducing every kind of weapon according to the principle of equality and mutual security, under strict international verification.

Bjoern Engholm and Guenther Jansen welcomed the latest proposal by Erich Honecker to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of starting official negotiations between the Governments of the GDR, FRG, and CSSR on a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe. This proposal corresponded to the interests of the European states and peoples as well as the citizens of the GDR and FRG, of removing by way of negotiations the nuclear weapons in Europe, and advance conventional disarmament of the continent. With that, an important contribution would be made in order to realize the principle that never again would war but only peace emanate from German soil.

The politicians advocated that the GDR and FRG, within their respective alliances, should actively try to ensure that the militarization of space be prevented, SALT II and the ABM Treaty be adhered to, nuclear tests be stopped at once, medium-range missiles in Europe be removed, and conventional arms and armed forces reduced.

The two sides agreed that, proceeding from the joint statement of 12 March 1985 and the treaties concluded, the two German states should be guided by the requirements of peaceful coexistence, the recognition of the realities, the respect of sovereignty and the consideration of mutual interests. Bjoern Engholm and Guenther Jansen called for respect for GDR citizenship, for establishing the border in the middle of the Elbe, and for abolishing the central registry in Salzgitter.

The talk, which took place in an open, constructive, and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Gunter Rettner, candidate of the SED Central Committee and director of the Department for International Politics and Economics of the Central Committee.

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIANS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU062046 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dear Comrades:

On the 42d anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian people from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army we convey to you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, and to the fraternal Hungarian people cordial congratulations and greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council, Council of ministers, and GDR people.

In more than 4 decades the Hungarian working people, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, have achieved significant successes in the building of socialism. Today the Hungarian People's Republic is a stable socialist state which enjoys great prestige worldwide. As a firm link and reliable alliance partner in the Warsaw Pact, and in CEMA, it is making an active contribution, together with the USSR and the other socialist countries, to the strengthening socialism, to averting the danger of a nuclear war, and to securing a durable peace.

We are able once more to note with satisfaction that the fraternal and trustful relations between our parties, states, and peoples are successfully developing in all spheres of social life, on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the 10th anniversary of the signing of which was commemorated recently. The agreements reached at the top level are imparting decisive incentives to our cooperation. They are being implemented in life and purposefully realized.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish the fraternal Hungarian people new successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th MSZMP congress for the further building of socialism and to you, dear comrades, best health and creative vigor in your responsible activity.

Erich Honecker
general secretary of the SED Central Committee and
chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph
chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

CYPRIOI DELEGATION VISITS BERLIN FOR TALKS

Talks With Sindermann

LDO61321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN) — Today, the Berlin, Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received for a friendly talk the delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, led by its president, Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, which is in the GDR at his invitation. The exchange of views focused on the contribution made by the parliamentarians to the struggle for the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

Horst Sindermann briefed the guests about the GDR peace policy, the GDR's active advocacy of detente, arms control and disarmament, and the broad cooperation of the GDR with all forces of reason, realism and good will for the safeguarding of peace.

The two sides agreed that the joint effort toward preventing a nuclear inferno and the strict observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence are a secure pledge for improving the international climate. The two sides agreed that the latest proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev, for achieving a separate agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe is an important step in the direction of a world without nuclear weapons.

Horst Sindermann stressed that the two German states bear a special responsibility in the present situation. He referred to Erich Honecker's appeal to Helmut Kohl to have representatives of the two governments examine how the GDR and FRG could make their contribution toward this. A first exchange of views had expressed the identical view of withdrawing medium-range missiles in Europe with no ifs and buts. In this connection, he explained Erich Honecker's proposal to Helmut Kohl of starting negotiations on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

The policy of Cyprus, an active member of the Nonaligned Movement, in the fight for the preservation of peace and for international security, against the imperialist policy of threat and aggression, for freedom and sovereignty of the peoples, against colonialism and neocolonialisms, was highly appreciated by the GDR.

Dr Vasos Lissaridhis expressed his thanks for the GDR's constant support in the fight of the Cypriot people for a just, lasting, and peaceful solution in that region. He recalled the moving history of his country and the resulting problems. Further progress in the process of detente in the world would also make it easier to find a solution to the Cyprus problem. He spoke about the resolution of the Cypriot House of Representatives for convening a conference of the parliaments of the Mediterranean countries on the creation of a zone in the Mediterranean free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases and its change into a zone of peace.

Earlier the guests laid a wreath at the Unter Den Linden memorial in honor of the victims of fascism and militarism.

Horst Sindermann gave a dinner this evening in honor of the delegation.

Received by Fischer

LD061805 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr 87 (ADN) — GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer met today with Dr Vasos Lissiaridhis, the president of the House of Representatives of Cyprus.

An exchange of views on the international situation and questions of bilateral relations took place in an open and friendly atmosphere. The two sides noted with satisfaction that the bilateral cooperation stipulated during the meetings of the two states' highest representatives in 1980 and 1982 is developing in an overall fashion, and for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Oskar Fischer and Vasos Lissiaridhis supported the zero-option proposal for nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe as proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev. Dr Lissiaridhis welcomed the proposal by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to start negotiations on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe as a concrete contribution toward eliminating, without uncertainty, the medium-range missiles on the European Continent.

The two sides expressed their concern about the insufficient progress made in solving the Cyprus problem and called for an international Cyprus conference as part of the UN. Oskar Fischer underlined again the GDR's solidarity with the Cypriot people in their fight for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and the unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. He also expressed the hope for an early, just, and lasting solution to the problem.

SED DELEGATION RECEIVED BY NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT

For coverage of the visit of the delegation led by Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the SED, to Nicaragua see the 2 April Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DELAY OF GORBACHEV'S CSSR VISIT NOTED IN PRESS

AU070904 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by Hanna Szalay: "Our Correspondent's Telephone Report -- Mikhail Gorbachev Will Visit the CSSR in the Second Half of the Week"]

[Excerpts] It was announced in Prague yesterday [5 April] afternoon that the CSSR visit of Mikhail Gorbachev will take place in the latter half of the week. [passage omitted] The unofficial word earlier given in Prague was that Mikhail Gorbachev would arrive today. [passage omitted] Roman Narozny, deputy foreign minister, noted with satisfaction the exceptional international nature in the visit, shown by the arrival as of Sunday of almost 300 special correspondents in Prague from more than 40 countries. The deputy foreign minister emphatically discounted a disguised statement put as a question by an American correspondent, that Mikhail Gorbachev might be suffering from a so-called "diplomatic illness." He replied that anybody could get a cold, even a journalist and a politician. [passage omitted]

ARTIFICIAL 'HYSTERIA' SURROUNDING MARINES AFFAIR

AU070713 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by M.G.: "Hysteria"]

[Text] An item published in yesterday's paper [2 April -- a TASS report on the agent involved in Zakharov case in 1986] originating from New York, reminds us of a bad spy story. The double agent in that case, who was dissatisfied with his reward, tipped out the contents of the garbage can and acknowledged the following: it was with his help that the FBI created a case against the Soviet UN employee. This is embarrassing. It could be all the more embarrassing because, as it seems, new Zakharov cases are being prepared. This time the set up is somewhat more romantic: the actors are recalled American Marines who, under the influence of Muscovite Mata Hari's, let Russian spies enter the "sanctum" of their country's embassy. According to an announcement, the case is so serious that the entire detachment of marines has had to be replaced in Moscow. This Eastern manipulation through beauty has allegedly also affected France. There, rather mature though determined female agents were after the engine of the Ariana rocket. And, according to the Western press, all this is accompanied by a mobile fifth column, automobile drivers. According to the expert columnist of the U.S. news [as published], NATO in Western Europe is threatened above all by commandos disguised as truck drivers, by the "spetznaz" soldiers. These drivers seemingly transport live sheep, eggs, or chemical materials, though in reality...

It is a commonplace that espionage is one of the oldest professions in the world. Its methods are becoming more sophisticated, and even today inquisitive soldiers will not give up these methods. In this case, however, there must be something else. There could be several purposes behind the increasing espionage hysteria and the entrapment cases. First of all, one could be preparing a pretext for spoiling the atmosphere of various military and political negotiations and obstructing their progress. Another purpose could be to strengthen old propaganda cliches about the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in the eyes of the Western public to reduce sympathy generated by the changes, reforms, and candor. They would rather have the image of "10-foot tall," underarmed [alig felfegyverzett] Russians searching for secrets everywhere. It is here that one must look for the reasons for this developing campaign, and not in new dangers threatening Western security.

EDITORIAL VIEWS THATCHER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

AU031352 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Apr 87 p 3

[Editorial by Foreign Correspondent Hanna Szalay: "A Role"]

[Text] It would be welcomed if Western Europe got rid of its fears concerning the Soviet Union and played a greater role in international politics -- Mikhail Gorbachev said the Margaret Thatcher in one of the late phases of the marathon talks held on 30 March. He stressed that the continent has many opportunities to play such a role. At the same time, Gorbachev also expressed special disappointment, saying that one would have thought that in view of the obvious compromises made to accommodate Britain and France and of the undoing of the Reykjavik package, that they would support the Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating the intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Gorbachev also especially pointed out to the British head of state that neither Thatcher personally nor the country she leads have fulfilled the role they could fulfill at this current, decisive moment.

By this decisive moment, he meant the unique opportunity of eliminating a certain type of weapon from the entire continent by means of a single agreement. Almost -- since such a Soviet-U.S. agreement would only affect the Soviet and U.S. weapons, not the similar French and British weapons. This is the gesture that Moscow has made toward London and Paris, in exchange for which it counted on good will.

And what has Moscow received in exchange? One could answer this question in many ways, depending on place, time, style, and temperament. In any case, it has received a counter-package in whose formulation London and Paris cooperated considerably. Based on the current state of affairs and what the U.S. State Department spokesman said, this counter-package contains the following: An agreement on intermediate-range weapons should contain the promissory notes referring to the Soviet shorter range weapons, according to which the United States would have global equality rights in this area, and negotiations would begin on the reduction of these weapons within 6 months after the signing of the first agreement. By this, NATO wishes to legalize the increase of the number of its own short-range missiles. We have mentioned above the "momentary state of affairs" because the zeal of imposing conditions is modifying the composition of the agreement weekly, sometimes even daily.

There is also greed in this zeal, no doubt, but there are also particular interests reflected in this zeal, interests that have nothing to do with the elimination of the intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The same thing refers, for example, to Margaret Thatcher's case. According to a well-versed Hungarian expert on British affairs, nuclear disarmament in Europe would result in certain election failure for the British Conservative Party which, at present, is enjoying the advantage that the people in Great Britain do not understand the Labor Party's antinuclear program. In this situation, Margaret Thatcher can do only one thing: She can strive to ensure the greatest time span possible between the elections and a Soviet-U.S. agreement. It is probable, therefore, that she will now call the elections as soon as possible. According to malicious British journalists, her Moscow visit itself is part of the latent election campaign: It provides more television coverage involving Great Britain's international prestige. This is assured not only by the foreign location but also by the fact that the British prime minister went there in the so-called role of "Europe's lawyer".

The "Europeans" -- primarily Paris and London -- have undergone a particular metamorphosis. Initially, they said that the Euromissiles were a Soviet-U.S. affair and they had nothing to do with them -- particularly when, in connection with the "zero" option, the issue of the British and French similar-range weapons also emerged. [paragraph continues]

Now that such an agreement is, perhaps, within reach, all of a sudden they claim that decisions are made without consulting them, over their heads, an intolerable situation; as if the elimination of nuclear weapons directed at us would be the greatest tragedy for Europe. Yes, they say, because then, the Soviet superiority in conventional weapons, the threat, and so on....

To this Gorbachev replied that it would be welcomed if Europe got rid of their nightmares. Moscow is at least as well ware of the overtones of the purposes of the Thatcher visit as anyone else. Moscow stressed well in advance that it counted on her visit as a representative of Great Britain. Her hosts listened to her position, argued with her, and explained to her the "perestroyka" concept and the practice of its implementation, expressing that Soviet foreign and domestic policy programs are really two forms of the one and the same thing. And, if Great Britain is really convinced of this, it might perhaps contribute -- through its real prestige among its allies -- to the dissipation of these visions. In its own way, Great Britain could make sure that Western Europe, and Great Britain itself, really fulfill the role they are worthy of playing in international affairs, the lack of which Moscow justifiably deplores.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE VISITING U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY

AU061039 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] Ambassador Stephen Rhinesmith, the U.S. President's personal envoy, held talks in Budapest from 29 March to 3 April on the possibilities of expanding the cultural, scientific and technological, and youth exchange relations between the two countries. The envoy was received by MSZMP Politburo Member Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; PPF General Secretary Imre Pozsgai; Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi; Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technical Development Committee; and Gabor Deak, chairman of the State Office for Youth and Sport Affairs. Deputy Foreign Minister Jozsef Benyi, Deputy Cultural Minister Ferenc Ratkai, and KISZ Central Committee Secretary Imre Nagy held talks with Stephen Rhinesmith.

WARSAW PACT, MILITARY DOCTRINE DISCUSSED

AU060838 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP (Supplement) in Hungarian 28 Mar 87 p 1

[Interview with Peter Deak, "renowned" military expert, by Istvan Illes: "The Unfightability of an Atomic War" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Illes] In the military doctrine of NATO, led by the United States of America, the Rogers Plan means a turn to an offensive strategy. This plan is one of those dangerous concepts intended to undermine the traditional balance of power and achieve a superiority of forces. In light of this concept, how should we understand the changes that can be expected in the Soviet -- and at the same time Warsaw Pact -- military doctrine?

[Deak] In the Soviet security policy two important principles have gained special emphasis. One -- voiced for a long time -- is that a nuclear war cannot be won, and what is more, it is unfightable. The other is that if a nuclear war has escalated, it cannot be kept within limits. Thus the arsenals of nuclear means are, beyond a certain limit, irrational. Based on this position, the cornerstone of the Soviet military doctrine -- ever since the strategic balance was achieved -- has been the renunciation of the first use of atomic weapons. [paragraph continues]

Based on these facts, a security policy concept has been developed where there is both a maximum level of security and an acceptable level of security, and this latter level can (could be) maintained at an even lower level of balance of military forces and modern weapons systems. The new military doctrine, which serves Soviet political aims, must conform to this. [passage omitted]

[Illes] Does the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons mean that the Soviet Union would not use them even in a retaliatory manner?

[Deak] No one can think such a thing. Retaliatory use requires an extremely high-level system of readiness. Someone preparing for a first-strike nuclear attack does not need such a state of readiness, as this system of use is based on command. The one using nuclear weapons in the second instance would always be reacting to a military action already carried out. Only extraordinary circumstances -- an attack by the enemy -- could force the Soviet Union to adopt this last resort means of self-defense.

[Illes] Why is it the Soviet Union that determines the military doctrine?

[Deak] Because, among the member states, it is the Soviet Union that possesses nuclear arms; nobody can doubt the decisive role of these weapons in the event of an armed conflict.

[Illes] Does this mean that no Hungarian military doctrine exists?

[Deak] No, it does not, because there is one. We, Hungarians, have also recorded our official views regarding war, the preparation and use of armed forces, and the defense of our country, views which are all incorporated in our military doctrine. Since we do not possess nuclear weapons, the main principle of this doctrine is that we belong to the Warsaw Pact. Only this can guarantee our security. Namely, the alliance is such a power-multiplying force that is more than the mere sum of the combined armed forces. An independent Hungarian military doctrine is also important because a sovereign country cannot exist without its own concept of security. A military doctrine with individual features is the symbol of independence. Just as we cannot copy others' political and economic mechanisms and national minority policy in the Carpathian valley, we must consider Hungarian conditions in establishing the individual elements of our military doctrine. Neither can we depend on the security policy of others, because, as we can see from many examples of Hungarian history, such a situation cannot bring anything good for us. We need an armed force that is able, with the support of the allies, to guarantee our security to a certain extent.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE APPLIES TO JOIN EUREKA PROJECT

LDO21657 Hamburg DPA in German 1227 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Bonn (DPA) — The Hungarian Central Institute for Atmospheric Physics in Budapest has submitted an official application to take part in a scientific project carried out by Eureka, the first East bloc research institute to do so. This has emerged from a reply by the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology to an FDP query, published today.

According to this information the institute wants to take part in the EUROTRAC [expansion unknown] project on the spread of air pollutants in Europe. Albert Probst (CSU), parliamentary secretary of state in the Research Ministry, announced that the application is presently being considered by the partners involved in the project.

According to the reply, Yugoslavia has also shown interest in Eureka projects involving the solution of cross-border problems. This applies, for example, to projects related to marine research [EUROMAR], and the restoration of historic monuments [EUROCARE].

It was stated with regard to GDR participation that statements by GDR scientists, as reported by the press, contained only general expressions of interest without specifying a project.

LAZAR INAUGURATES PLASTICS FACTORY IN LENINVAROS

LD010529 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers ceremoniously opened the new facility of the TVK [expansion unknown] Tisza Chemical Combine in Leninvaros Tuesday, the linear polyethylene factory. Present at the ceremony were Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, Ryozi Mogi Japan's ambassador to Hungary as well as the head of the Hungarian, Japanese and American firms that participated in the design and construction of the facility.

The factory was completed in 28 months instead of the 35 that had been envisaged originally. The 140,000 tons of linear polyethylene made here has more favourable physical properties than conventional polyethylene and is more economic to use.

In his ceremonial address Gyorgy Lazar passed on the greetings of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP and of the Council of Ministers to the workers in the Tisza Chemical Combine, and he spoke with recognition on the outstanding cooperation between the Hungarian and foreign firms participating in the work.

The new factory will improve Hungary's foreign exchange balance by 3,500 million forints a year. Only with factories like this is it possible to bring in the production gap between Hungarian products and the top in the world, so that Hungarian products become competitive on international markets too, said Gyorgy Lazar, among other things.

BRIEFS

MTI-PAP WORK PLAN -- Budapest, March 27 (MTI) -- Bogdan Jachacz, president and editor in chief of the PAP Polish news agency held talks in Budapest March 25th to 27th with Sandor Burjan, director general of the MTI Hungarian news agency, on advancing agency cooperation. A work plan of cooperation for 1987 and 1988 was signed. Bogdan Jachacz met with Erno Lakatos, head of the Agit-Prop Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1442 GMT 27 Mar 87 LD]

URBAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN STOCKHOLM

Drastic Reform 'Imminent'

LD062035 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 3000 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, who is presently visiting Stockholm, said today that a drastic reform of the Polish economy is imminent. According to Urban, the Polish economy will adapt itself to market laws, private investment will be encouraged, unprofitable enterprises will be made bankrupt, and a stock exchange will be inaugurated. The economic reforms will also be accompanied by political reforms, though at a slow pace, the Polish Government spokesman said.

TU's 'Hinder' Market Reform

LD062253 Warsaw PAP in English 2216 GMT 6 Apr 87

[By PAP Correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, April 6 — Stockholm was the sixth European capital in which Minister Jerzy Urban, the Polish Government's spokesman, met with newsmen, presenting the Polish Government position on the key issues of internal and foreign policies. The press conference, held at the Polish Embassy here, was attended by over 100 newsmen representing Swedish and foreign mass media.

Urban outlined the concepts and discussions connected with the continuation of the economic reform. "The majority of society and the authorities are agreed that up to now the reform was implemented in an incomplete and rather timorous way. Also the objective conditions connected with the economic and political crisis and the sanctions imposed by the West did not allow the full realization of the intentions outlined 6 years ago", Urban stated.

Jerzy Urban did not hide, that in Poland there are people who attack the new economic policy from the position of weakening socialism. In connection with other questions he also stated that the changes which are occurring in Poland are directionally convergent with what is happening in the Soviet Union.

Urban was even asked about the concrete possibilities of investing capital in the development of Polish companies and the founding in Warsaw of a stock market — as the first one in the socialist countries.

He was also asked about the chances of free trade unions in Poland and stated that: "The free trade unions, which currently exist in Poland, hinder, in a sense, some of the moves aimed at creating free market principles, envisaged in the second stage of the reform".

The Swedish television was interested in the fate of the Swedish driver arrested in November last year for attempting to smuggle into Poland equipment for the opposition. Urban replied:

"The Swedish driver broke both Polish and Swedish laws. He also violated the International Transport Convention, which is based on the principle of trust that a load marked with 'TIR' symbol agrees with the bill of lading carried. Who breaks such basic principles, undermines the world achievements in the field of transport".

USSR JOINT PLANTS, WORLD BANK HELP EXAMINED

AU051458 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Apr 87 p 1

[PAP report on a meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries held in Warsaw on 31 March]

[Text] PAP — One expression of the intensification of Polish-Soviet economic and scientific and technical cooperation is the development of new forms of collaboration, including the organization of joint production enterprises.

In October of last year the premiers of the PPR and the USSR signed an agreement on the creation of enterprises of this kind. On 31 March the Council of Ministers' Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries conducted an examination of the work that is being carried out on the establishment of the first five such enterprises on Polish territory. These enterprises are to produce electromagnetic clutches, transmission gears [przekładni srubowo-tocznych], household chemical products, perfumes and cosmetics, and to process potatoes and cotton. The meeting, which was chaired by Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, was attended by the directors of Polish enterprises that will be partners in Polish-Soviet companies or in international companies. They are: the Ostrzeszow Mechanical Equipment Factory, PONAR-AVIA in Warsaw, and Pollena-Miraculum in Krakow. A potato processing plant and a cotton mill are to be set up in Biala Podlaska Voivodship.

The Polish-Soviet enterprise will be independent economic units that will observe the principle of efficiency, produce for the needs of both sides and will export to third markets.

Drawing attention to our economic laws, the committee stated that the managers and work force self-management bodies of some of the plants concerned ought to speed up work aimed at establishing joint enterprises. The committee charged the ministers involved with providing the plans with all essential assistance. The committee pointed in particular to the need to make more extensive use of advice provided by the consultative team for joint enterprise affairs operating within the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The committee recommended that the legal acts regulating the special principles for the establishment and operation of joint principles that have been prepared to be submitted for consideration as quickly as possible.

The committee then acquainted itself with information provided by Stanislaw Baka, president of the Polish National Bank, on the results of his talks with the heads of the World Bank and about current cooperation with that institution. The purpose of the visit to Washington was to define conditions for credit cooperation between the World Bank and Poland. Such conditions will arise in the event of the effective implementation of a program leading to realistic prices, exchange rates, and other economic parameters, to the establishment of appropriate relations between enterprises and the budget, and to the gradual elimination of administrative methods of influencing economic process. W. Baka pointed out that the requirements of the World Bank are consonant with the intentions behind the second stage of the economic reform. The implementation and consistent realization of these goals might create a basis for broad cooperation with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The state of work on identifying concrete Polish investment projects in which the World Bank could become involved financially was also discussed. Four delegations of World Bank experts are in our country at the present time and they are examining ventures in agriculture, industry, the power-industry, and finance. The delegation are particularly interested in export-oriented projects that can be realized in the short term and can yield high profits.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH AUSTRIA CONCLUDE IN VIENNA

LD032254 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, April 3 — The Polish-Austrian mixed commission for economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation ended its 11th session here today. The debates were chaired by Polish Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda and Austrian Minister for Economy Robert Graf.

In a protocol signed at the end of the session, both sides positively assessed the state of mutual economic relations. The expansion of industrial cooperation has a vital meaning for increasing trade. Good experiences in this field, achieved among others in the automotive industry, are worth propagating, it was stated.

Attention was drawn to new possibilities in cooperation among Polish and Austrian enterprises based on the law on companies with foreign capital share and an appropriate agreements. Austrian firms were the first to take advantage of those possibilities. It was noted with satisfaction that a number of Austrian firms, such as Voest-Alpine, Steyr-Daimler-Puch, have increased their commitment to cooperation ventures and investment ventures in metallurgy, electro-engineering industry, chemical and light industry, in mining and power industry as well as in transportation.

It was recognized as advisable to continue work on mutual customs facilitations which should have a favourable influence on the increase of trade. After the talks, Zbigniew Szalajda told PAP:

We made a detailed review of accomplishments in the field of economic cooperation and trade in the past year.

In general, the evaluation is positive. We attach considerable importance to cooperation with Austria, our third largest Western partner. The more so, since recent years showed that it is a partner on which we can rely even in difficult conditions. This ensues from the concrete and pragmatic approach of the Austrian to economic cooperation.

We also used the visit to discuss directions and possibilities of further expansion of mutual economic contacts. We wanted particularly to win interest of our partners in a broader participation in the export-oriented reconstruction of the Polish economy. We presented the solutions recently introduced in Poland, which promote the undertaking of joint production and trade ventures. During a meeting with several dozen managers of the most important Austrian firms, we have noticed genuine and lively interest in the Polish market. This was also reflected in my talks with Austrian politicians and economic activists: Kurt Waldheim, Franz Vranitzky, Robert Graf, Ferdinand Lacina, and Rudolf Streicher.

The common denominator of all those talks was a clearly demonstrated will for the intensification of bilateral relations, and not only in the economic trade field.

JARUZELSKI SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO HUNGARY

AU061856 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Apr 87 p 2

[Greetings telegram from PPR State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Hungarian counterparts on Hungarian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary; and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest:

Dear Comrades! On the Hungarian People's Republic's national day, the 42d anniversary of the liberation, we send the fraternal Hungarian people, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and you personally sincere greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council and the Council of Ministers.

Polish society is monitoring with recognition and positive feelings the successes of the Hungarian workers class and entire Hungarian people that have been achieved during the construction of socialism under the leadership of the MSZMP.

We note with satisfaction that the fraternal cooperation between the PZPR and MSZMP and between both our friendly states and peoples, having its source in rich historical traditions and in the joint ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is assuming increasing value. There is a rapprochement between the two countries as a result of the successfully implemented comprehensive program for the development of relations between the PPR and Hungarian People's Republic. In the future, too, we are determined not to spare efforts for the sake of a further consolidation and development of friendship and comprehensive cooperation.

Our states render full support for the Soviet Union's significant peace initiatives, which have created real prospects for halting the arms race and eliminating nuclear arsenals completely. Poland and Hungary are active for the sake of consolidating peace and security and developing peaceful cooperation based on a full respect for the existing territorial-political order in Europe.

The PPR and Hungarian People's Republic are contributing toward strengthening the Warsaw Pact, the socialist countries' defense alliance; taking part in the process of improving and enhancing socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework; and seeking new and more effective ways of developing bilateral cooperation.

On your national day we wish you, dear friends, and the entire Hungarian people further successes in socialist construction in Hungary. We also convey best wishes for health and personal success.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, PPR Council of Ministers' chairman.

DAILY COMMENTS ON THATCHER VISIT TO MOSCOW

AU061415 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Apr 87 p 8

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski commentary: "Not Only Within A European Framework"]

[Text] Do East-West relations permit hopes for a halt to the arms race? Are the Soviet peace offers finally getting through to those they are addressed to? [paragraph continues]

I would not attempt to answer either of these difficult questions now that a real muddle in the West in this sphere is to be observed. Some people are already beginning to realize the profound sense of the Soviet proposals and notice "glasnost" and "perestroika" as features that encourage the healing of international relations. Others are saying that these new words are more powerful than Soviet missiles because the strategic superiority of any side is determined not so much by missiles as by the degree to which society is involved in consolidating and defending its own system. Finally, there are those who are licking their lips and waiting for "something to happen."

Mrs Thatcher certainly does not belong to the latter group. Her recent visit to the Soviet Union shows that there is a profound difference in the way in which both sides view the affairs of our globe. This difference is not at all based on the differences on the subject of arms controls that came to the fore during the talks. The matter is more complicated.

Observers of this visit have written that Thatcher praises the policy of nuclear deterrence, whereas Gorbachev describes it as bad and immoral. Thatcher views this policy as the only way to prevent war. Gorbachev calls it a slow-burning fuse joined to an explosive charge that may annihilate mankind. Thatcher supports the American "Star Wars," while Gorbachev says that one cannot let everyone, especially Europe, become a hostage to the military business [biznes] that is geared to SDI. And finally there is a fundamental difference, which a TASS commentator has described as follows: "Thatcher is convinced that the USSR intends to introduce communism all over the world and is threatening Western Europe. Gorbachev rejects this completely unfounded view."

Reading the full text of the two leaders' speeches (they took up an entire page of PRAVDA), one gains the impression that there was a collision in the Great Kremlin Palace between two exceptionally strong personalities, two philosophies, and two completely different attitudes. REUTER says: "In one of the toughest speeches ever addressed to a Western leader visiting the USSR, Gorbachev rejected criticism of Soviet domestic and foreign-policy point by point." THE INDEPENDENT stressed that "despite the ideological chasm, there were no hostile tones in the talks."

"Ideological chasm" is definitely the right description here. Margaret Thatcher, who has been in office for 9 years, represents the most conservative stream in Western policy, marked by "Atlanticism." Her attitude toward such issues as Afghanistan and the "Soviet threat" and her attempts to make progress in detente dependent on one's own assessment of what is happening inside the "third basket" sometimes remind one of Reagan. But that is the very reason why Moscow welcomed the British premier as an important and authoritative guest, one who reflects a broad spectrum of Western politicians who think the same way as she but do not always express their thoughts so openly and to the point.

Such sharpness does not shock anyone in Moscow. Even the sharpest disputes are useful when conducted in a serious and honest way, and not made spectacular. This is especially so because, as Gorbachev said in his speech, confidence is not born on a waste heap. It is necessary to seek solutions to all problems, and meet each other halfway while remaining different. "We are ready," the Soviet leader said, "to act in full swing in politics, perceiving interdependence not only on a European scale, but on a world scale as well."

Is the West displaying a similar readiness? One cannot say so judging from the remarks made in Washington this week during French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's visit and at the American delegation's headquarters in Geneva after the end of another session of talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

It is very typical that as soon as signs of positive solutions appear, Washington, London, Paris, and Bonn immediately start looking for pretexts to halt this process, referring to Soviet "supremacy." This has also happened this time. Applying the brakes on the elimination of Euromissiles, devaluing East-West rapprochement by multiplying various conditions attached to it, seeking signs of an alleged Soviet weakness in "glasnost," the dangerous overstretching of the "zero option," which has suddenly become "insufficient" for the West — all these maneuvers, evasions, and twists are thickening the climate prior to the forthcoming Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting and causing disorientation and confusion.

If we look in this context at the results of the Soviet-British summit in Moscow, it appears as an enormously important event and, as the British and Soviet presses have both admitted, a very useful one. The very fact that the talks between the two leaders lasted almost 10 hours clearly shows that there has been an intensification of dialogue, which has brought about a better mutual acquaintance of stances and a deeper thrust into the middle of the most difficult problems.

And although I would not include the "Iron Lady" among the supporters of the Soviet leader's "new thinking," she not only had to listen to the arguments of her hosts and get a feeling of the invigorating climate surrounding Soviet society, but also to draw conclusions from what she saw and heard, whether she liked it or not.

Mrs Prime Minister is no doubt a person imbued with a feeling of pragmatism and capable of seeing the world the way it really is. I do not think that a seasoned and experienced politician like this could have failed to notice that her hosts possess force of argument and firmly oppose argument by force. The propagation of this view not only on the River Thames but also around Europe could turn out to be a very useful factor in perpetuating peace.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTERS MEET IN WARSAW

LDO61712 Warsaw PAP in English 1526 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, Apr 6 — A conference of European ministers of social affairs organized by the Polish Government in cooperation with the Vienna-based U.N. centre for social development and humanitarian affairs began here today.

This is the first such meeting in Poland and the first one to take place in a socialist country.

The key aim of the conference, attended by representatives of 28 member states of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (including the United States and Canada) and delegates of the Vatican and Switzerland, is to work out the stance of the states of the region on the fundamental issues of social progress till the year 2000 and in the longer run. This stance will be presented at the inter-regional meeting devoted to development policy and social welfare programmes to be held in Vienna in September this year in line with the decisions of the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

The conference was opened by Vice Premier Zbigniew Gertych who expressed a conviction that it would contribute significantly to the cause of activating the process of detente and a better mutual understanding between countries of different economic and social systems, to the development of international cooperation on a much wider scale than that outlined by the subject matter of the conference.

The 20th century, drawing to its end, has brought about many difficult and even dangerous problems for the future, Gertych said. The first and fundamental one is the cause of peace and the safety of human life on this globe. The second is the protection of man's natural environment and all life on earth. The third issue, the one to be tackled during the conference, concerns the tasks tied with the creation of social security for all people, the perfection of social policies on the basis of common experience and common goals. This is an excellent platform of international cooperation, the vice premier said.

Zbigniew Gertych expressed a hope that the conference would contribute to the implementation of the CSCE Final Act and that it would become a practical form of the materialization of the idea of peaceful co-existence.

Director of the social development department of the Vienna centre Henryk Sokalski relayed the U.N. secretary general's message to the conference. The message underscored the long-term and active interest of Poland in global social issues, including the adoption of the U.N. declaration on social progress and development. Poland's latest initiative to proclaim the international year of the family goes to show this.

In his message the U.N. secretary general expressed a conviction that the treasure-house of years of various experience gained by European nations in tackling social issues could be capitalized on a global scale and that the conference would contribute to the fulfillment of this goal.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH CRITICAL LETTER WRITERS

LD062207 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 — The overcoming of irregularities in various areas of life and the tasks of basic PUWP cells in this process are among the main issues touched in letters received by the PUWP CC and the PUWP CC first secretary, also before the 4th PUWP CC Plenum. Wojciech Jaruzelski met here today with a group of authors of these letters from all over Poland.

Thanking the participants for the letters sent to the Central Committee and to him personally, Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that the letters are evidence of the high ideological involvement of their authors and of their sense of party duty. The letters, which point to many shortcomings still present in the life of the party and the country, constitute support for the party's struggle against what is wrong, they speak about what must be improved. At the same time they are evidence of the great concern for our common cause — the country's development, Jaruzelski said.

The PUWP CC first secretary stated that the existing shortcomings cannot obscure the important achievements in the 40-year development of People's Poland. "The party, which has not only a political and constitutional but also the moral right of fulfilling the leading role in society, was capable of carrying out the largest revolution in the history of our nation, made great transformations. In an honest way it showed its own errors and mistakes and drew conclusions from them", Jaruzelski said.

"At the same time, the party has worked out a constructive programme, reaching far into the future. There are, of course, objective and subjective causes of the inappropriate rate of development, especially in the economic area, but there is no reason to be embarrassed with the unquestionable achievements", the first secretary continued.

Jaruzelski stressed that the struggle for the shaping of the contents and forms of our life enabling the social control of the authorities' actions, is presently the party's great duty. The thing is to develop people's power, to strengthen representative bodies such as people's councils, self-governments, trade unions, the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth), and all those social forces which would fulfill such a controlling function.

"The party should inspire exactly such a drive, it should stimulate all those social forces which, on the basis of the humanitarian principles of our political system of social democracy, should create an inventive atmosphere and see to it that the authorities serve the people, the working class, and the nation", he stated.

"The economic reform is important on this road. It must be seen not only as the functioning of certain economic mechanisms, but also as a particular kind of social movement, which must accept this reform and co-create it. The party must contribute to the improvement of economic mechanisms, but above all, it must win society's approval of them, gain social participation in enabling these mechanisms to function with the greatest benefit for the country", Jaruzelski noted.

Referring to the instances of social parasitism and black market profiteering, signalled in the letters, the first secretary said that the reaching of the market equilibrium is currently the main economic goal. Only then will it be possible to eliminate many adverse phenomena.

Jaruzelski also stressed that "the hard school of life, which the party went through in the recent period, constitutes its current strength. This capital, though bitter, must be utilized, all experiences must be used to move forward, to eliminate all that hinders development. The more the party is credible in its activity, the more effective in its actions, and the more honest in its work, the faster the development and progress will be".

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES TECHNICIANS IN WARSAW

AU061823 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 2 April Warsaw meeting with military technicians]

[Text] F. Siwicki stressed that rapid scientific-technological progress is of great importance for Poland and is one of the basic conditions for successfully implementing the 10th PZPR Congress resolution and the Third Polish Scientific Congress decisions. Engineers and technicians have the special duty to define the ways and methods of improving the economy, eliminating its shortcomings, and ensuring the country's economic stability and development in line with the principles of the second stage of the economic reform and in line with other principles.

F. Siwicki highly evaluated the share of military engineers and technicians in preparing the coming 21st congress of Polish technicians and stressed that the pre-congress activities of the scientific-technological associations of the Chief Technical Organization are increasingly effective in strengthening our defense. Further efforts should seek to solve priority issues of inventiveness. That is why military technical communities should increase their militancy and should tighten cooperation with civil scientific-technological communities and with the fraternal armies of the socialist countries.

We must pay increased attention, F. Siwicki continued, to optimally exploiting the enormous potential of the technicians' ideas and achievements in accomplishing various defense tasks and in improving the performance of the national economy.

On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, F. Siwicki offered cordial thanks to all technicians for their commitment and wish them every success in their further professional and social activities.

PZPR SECRETARIAT VIEWS ECONOMIC TASKS

AU061830 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Jerzy Majka article: "Following the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat Session -- Accelerating Radical Changes in the Economy"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] According to the 1 April communique, the PZPR Secretariat held on 31 March a session attended by representatives of the government and some first secretaries of the voivodship committees and discussed measures to accelerate the second stage of the economic reform. Various segments of society, especially plant work forces and party activists, are eagerly looking forward to the publication and nationwide discussion of the principles of the second stage of the economic reform. These principles have been worked out by the Reform Commission.

Premier Zbigniew Messner agreed that the work on the principles should be completed as soon as possible and said that they would be published in April. The session stressed that these principles should express the views of the Congress of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions and of the National Trade Union Accord. [passage omitted]

The session noted that it is necessary to talk candidly with the people about all the issues that they regard as urgently requiring a solution. The people regard these issues as proof that we are incapable of action. The government should review these issues and again ascertain whether everything has been done to solve them. In this way it will be possible to honestly state what can be done and when and what cannot be done for the time being and why. [passage omitted]

The issues that anger people most are waste, the extremely poor quality of products, the evasion of responsibility, which causes enormous public losses in many cases, and common dishonesty. These issues are the main subjects of readers' letters and of press articles. The response to this criticism is mostly evasive in that efforts continue to be made to exaggerate some inaccuracies of criticism, to invent extenuating circumstances, to disclaim and blame, and to avoid presenting any measures to improve the situation. The party is most adamant about the duty of honestly and self-critically reacting to all irregularities.

The control-revision commissions continue to apply statutory sanctions against the party members guilty of irregularities. The Voivodship Control-Revision Commissions and the Central Control-Revision Commission examine all the irregularities and falsehoods of the statistical data compiled by economic units. So far 60 comrades have received party punishment or have been cautioned. The comrades guilty of such statistical embellishments of reality have also been severely fined by the laycourts.

The session noted that it is necessary to define clear personal responsibility for the deeds that anger public opinion and to tighten punishment and that party punishment must be reinforced by official sanctions. Falsifying statistical data, irresponsible decisions, nepotism, and tolerating waste are vices that make people in managerial positions unfit for their jobs. We need more openness and public glare in our efforts to make people discharge their personal responsibilities. However, the mass media publicizing of failures to discharge personal responsibilities must be followed up by official action.

The thrift-and-discipline program discussed by the Politburo and by the Central Committee first secretary has met with a lively response of the people. This program concerns among other things cuts in the number of official cars used by state offices and institutions, reductions in telephone calls and foreign trip allowances, and more drastic measures against alcoholism and waste of public property. This program is a small segment of the present measures and is not one of the most important of them. However, its moral significance for creating a favorable climate for the second stage of the economic reform is great.

No one must regard himself as exempt from the thrift measures and tighter discipline. In their letters to TRYBUNA LUDU readers have fully supported these measures. Comrade Czeslaw Kiszczak, chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline will present concrete plans in this regard within the next few days.

The success of the second stage of the economic reform depends on the people who have committed themselves to this task. What we need is a broad front of militant champions and allies of this tasks. Anyone who wants to work more effectively, live under better conditions, and profit more extensively by the fruits of their labors can join this front, in which there is also room for leading workers, ambitious intellectuals, efficient farmers, and for young people, who are naturally inclined to improve whatever they come in touch with.

The success of the great task also depends on our skill to concentrate our strength. We should regard the idea contained in Comrade W. Jaruzelski's summing up speech as an important hint in this connection.

"The continued weakness of our reasoning and of our approach to problems is that we obliterate the difference between the objective determining factors that exist in reality and will probably continue to exist in many cases for many years to come, and that which can be done in the area of subjective activities -- in the area of the existing reserves of that which makes things function better. A more transparent picture of problems and difficulties would enable us to concentrate efforts and attention on what we are able to accomplish by properly mobilizing our strength."

Let us concentrate our efforts first of all on the issues that we are really able to solve.

CEAUSESCU MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ZAIRE

For further coverage of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Zaire see the Central Africa section of the 2 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU CABLES GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

AU031745 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Mar 87 p 3

[Cable sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu from abroad his airplane to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov while overflying Bulgaria on his way to Angola]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia,

Flying over the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I have the great pleasure of extending to you cordial greetings and best wishes for health and happiness as well as wishes for new and ever greater successes to the Bulgarian people in building socialism in neighboring and friendly Bulgaria.

I express the conviction that relations between the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and between the RCP and BCP will further register a comprehensive development, in the spirit and on the basis of agreements jointly reached and to the benefit of our peoples and countries and of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

JOINT POLISH ECONOMIC COORDINATION TALKS HELD

LD030915 Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 3 Apr 87

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Wojarowski]

[Text] Bucharest, April 2 — The heads of Polish and Romanian central planning organs ended their two-day meeting here today to analyze the implementation of the protocol of coordination of plans for 1986-1987 and a programme to conduct bilateral coordination of plans for the future quinquennium. They also examined the possibilities to further develop economic cooperation and commodity exchange in 1988-1990 and Polish-Romanian coproduction and specialization in production. They voiced conviction that mutual turnover in the present quinquennium can rise by about 10 per cent over earlier decisions.

During the talks, chaired by Manfred Gorywoda and Stefan Birlea, both sides positively sized up the role of coordination of plans in the development of Polish-Romanian economic cooperation. Particularly positive results were noted in the growth rate of mutual supplies of machine and plant. Particular possibilities to increase economic cooperation and commodity turnover in the last 3 years of the present quinquennium exist in the exchange of machine and plant, metallurgical products and marketables.

Both sides also came out for speeding up actions to develop specialization and coproduction.

Today, Gorywoda was received by members of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu. Poland's ambassador to Romania Boguslaw Stachura took part in the talks.

Dascalescu, Gorywoda Confer

AU021929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 02/04/1987 -- Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Thursday, April 2, Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the fine links of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries and peoples with stress on the decisive role of top-level talks in the upward course of those ties. The belief was expressed that the Romanian-Polish relations would further grow, the two countries' economies providing broad possibilities for the development of bilateral cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and other areas of mutual interest.

COMAN HEADS DELEGATION TO AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

Conveys RCP Message

AU281726 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1651 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES, March 28, 1987 -- Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the Romanian Communist Party's delegation to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria, conveyed to the delegates, to all party campaigners, to the Austrian working people a warm, comradely salute, in behalf of the RCP.

The message of salute expresses satisfaction at the traditional relations of solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Austria, the confidence that these relations will consolidate still more in future.

The RCP and Romanian state, it is stressed in the message, promote an active policy of peace, security and collaboration in Europe and the world over. Romania actively campaigns for the stage-wise liquidation, by 2000, of all nuclear weapons and a substantive reduction of the conventional weapons. She welcomed the Soviet Union's proposals regarding the separate approach to the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe. Considering that now, based on the USSR proposals, as well as on the proposals advanced by the U.S., real possibilities exist for an accord to be concluded on this matter soon, as a first step toward freeing the continent of any nuclear weapons and completely liquidating the nuclear arsenals in the world. The message recalls that Romania decided the unilateral five per cent cut of her weapons, troops and military expenditures, thinking that such a step, followed also by other states would open the path to new concrete actions of disarmament.

Romania firmly declares for banning force and threat of force in international relations, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts and disputed issues, the message further shows. The RCP and Romanian state campaign firmly for the global settlement of the underdevelopment issues, including the developing countries' foreign debt issue, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Romanian Communist Party, the message highlights, steadily works for the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration with all communist and workers' parties, for the strengthening of their solidarity and the building of a new unity, relying upon the observance of the principles of independence, full equality, non-interference in internal affairs, every party's right to self-dependently elaborate its political line, revolutionary tactics and strategy, in keeping with the concrete national and social conditions in every country. At the same time, the RCP expands the relations with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements and other progressive, anti-imperialist forces, in the struggle for peace, disarmament, independence and progress.

Received By Waldheim

AU301845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Vienna /AGERPRES/30/3/1987 -- Austrian President Kurt Waldheim received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk, President Kurt Waldheim recalled with pleasure his interviews with President Nicolae Ceausescu on various occasions, being highly appreciative of the Romanian head of state's contribution to the efforts for the promotion of detente, understanding, cooperation and peace worldwide. Satisfaction was also expressed for the ascending courses of Romanian-Austrian relations on multiple planes as well as willingness to further develop them. Aspects of the current international life were also approached.

Meets Sinowatz, Mock, Gratz

AU012015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna AGERPRES 1987 -- The chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria, Fred Sinowatz, and the chairman of the People's Party of that country, Alois Mock, federal vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, successively received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who conveyed them cordial greetings and best wishes from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking, the chairman of the Socialist Party and the chairman of the People's Party of Austria requested that warm greetings be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of good health and success in his activity.

Ion Coman also had interviews with Leopold Gratz, president of the Austrian parliament, as well as with the managerial staff of the Chamber of Commerce of Austria.

GHITULICA CONVEYS RCP MESSAGE TO MEXICO'S PSUM

AU281456 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2054 GMT 27 Mar 87

["Salute Addressed by RCP to the Third Congress of the United Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM]" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Mexico City, AGERPRES, 2/3/1987 -- The RCP representative to the congress, Maria Ghitulica, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed to the delegates and the whole party, in behalf of the RCP, a warm comradely salute and best wishes of success.

She emphasized the evolution of the traditional relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, expressing the confidence that their further development would help consolidating the unity of the international communist and worker movement, and amplifying the collaboration between Romania and Mexico.

Then, stressing that the current international situation kept being grave and tense, the speaker said:

The Romanian Communist Party considers that everything possible must be done for ending this situation, for a passage to the endorsement of efficient measures of halting the arms race, for a complex program of disarmament that, while focusing on the liquidation of the nuclear weapons must ensure the radical reduction also of the conventional weapons, of troops and military expenditures.

Considering the grave economic situation that affects especially the developing countries — she further highlighted — Romania considers it necessary that action be taken most firmly for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order relying upon full equality and equity, for the global settlement of the issue of foreign debts that are an ever heavy burden to the developing states.

Under the current international circumstances the RCP considers it necessary that everything possible be done for the consolidation even more of the collaboration and solidarity between the communist and workers' parties based on the observance of the principles of equality and mutual advantage, on every party's right to independently elaborate its political line, revolutionary tactics and strategy in harmony with the national and social historical conditions in its own country. At the same time, the RC considers it necessary that every effort be made for the strengthening of the collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, other progressive and democratic forces in the joint struggle for detente and collaboration, for welfare and progress.

Meets Mexico City Officials

AU311854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Mexico City (AGERPRES), 31/3/87 -- The secretary-general of Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Humberto Lugo Gil, received Maria Ghitulica, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The wish to further develop the friendly ties between the Romanian Communist Party and Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party was restated during the talk. It was an opportunity for an exchange of friendly messages between the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the PRI secretary-general.

Maria Ghitulica also met Eliseo Mendoza Berreto, the leader of the Chamber of Deputies, Antonio Riva Palacio, the Senate leader, and Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the Mexican secretary of foreign affairs.

DIZDAREVIC CALLS FOR BALKAN MINISTERS MEETING

LDO61905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic has called for a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers. "I think that the time has come for the foreign ministers of all the countries in the Balkans to meet," the federal secretary stated, noting that no such meeting has taken place since the war.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic voiced this view this evening when he took part in the "World Today" ["Svet Danas"] program on Belgrade television.

In a conversation with the Belgrade television editor, Goran Milic, Raif Dizdarevic stressed, expanding this view, that the need exists for a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers, at which they would exchange opinions about the ways of advancing relations and enhancing security and cooperation in all areas where the possibility for it exists.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs said that this is a Yugoslav-inspired idea and initiative and that the initial reaction was positive. "I think that it has become clear that this is realistic, and it is possible and that such a meeting is a real necessity," Dizdarevic said. Such a meeting, in Dizdarevic's view, would contribute to a better atmosphere which is so needed in the Balkans. It would at the same time make contribution to European cooperation.

Raif Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia wishes to develop a policy of goodneighborliness and is interested to see such relations developing with Albania as well.

We have been making efforts to this end, Dizdarevic said, stressing that Yugoslavia's main interest is to develop, with non-bloc independent Albania as with other neighbors, relations on the principles of full respect for autonomy, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and every country's full right to organize its internal affairs and to have respect for the internal affairs of others.

In the conversation Raif Dizdarevic focused particular attention on the need for unity in carrying out Yugoslavia's foreign policy created through democratic means. "For the world, we are Yugoslavia, and only as such are we respected and appreciated. In other words, no single part of Yugoslavia can act without taking into consideration Yugoslavia's overall interests."

The federal secretary went on to emphasize that Yugoslavia undoubtedly enjoys a great reputation in the world and that we should be pleased with our international standing. "We are in demand as a partner and do not encounter any serious difficulties in establishing contacts and cooperation with almost all the countries in the world," Dizdarevic said. He noted that a country's reputation depends on what it is committed to in its own internal development and on the extent to which it contributes, through its development, to the development and stability in the world.

In this context, Dizdarevic said that our internal situation is having a crucial impact on Yugoslavia's international standing and its activity in the world. Our difficulties and the sluggishness in resolving and overcoming problems are, undoubtedly, damaging to our international position, Dizdarevic said.

The federal secretary placed particular emphasis on the fact that Yugoslavia has continued with Tito's foreign policy and that it has maintained its position and reputation. However, the federal secretary said, only by continuing the kind of involvement which produces results, by adjusting to the imperatives of time and changes in the world and by making sure that "we present ourselves to the world as we are at home" will we maintain our status and reputation.

Raif Dizdarevic spoke in greater detail about Yugoslav diplomatic efforts on the international scene within the framework of the policy of nonalignment, about our diplomatic cadres and about some current international trends.

One of the questions referred to Yugoslavia's relations with Israel. "Not one of the reasons which made us break off our relations with Israel in 1967 has changed," Dizdarevic said. He criticized Israel's expansionist policies drawing attention to some of the negative aspects of these policies. However, Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia was among the first countries to have recognized Israel and had always defended Israel's right to exist within international determined boundaries. In recognizing this right however, we expect Israel to recognize and respect this right for all Arab countries and also the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He said that trade contacts do exist between Yugoslavia and Israel, as they exist between Israel and other nonaligned and Arab countries. Our social organizations also have contacts with various personalities in Israel. We are interested in establishing contacts with all those forces which are prepared to promote the kind of policy and principles, which could lead to the resolution of the Near East crisis and, by implication, to Israel's lasting security. In this context Dizdarevic said that the chairman of the World Jewish Congress is to visit Yugoslavia shortly.

SPOKESMAN DESCRIBES 'POSITIVE' TALKS WITH GREECE

LD021755 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1215 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 2 (TANJUG) — Foreign Ministry representatives of Yugoslavia and Greece have, in a friendly and open atmosphere, reviewed the bilateral relations and concrete measures for advancing cooperation at the political, economic, cultural, educational, scientific-technological, information and consular levels, as Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksander Stanic told a regular news conference today.

Stanic stated the above in reply to a question about the contents and results of the just concluded regular consultations between Assistant Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Dusan Strbac and Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Constantine Georgiou.

Spokesman Stanic specified that an exhaustive exchange of views was also carried out on major international questions of interest to the two countries.

The results of the consultations have mutually been assessed as positive and both sides have expressed the interest and readiness further to consolidate and promote their cooperation in all areas.

MIKULIC MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN TRADE OFFICIAL

LDO62015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 6 Apr 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 6 (TANJUG) -- To raise economic relations between Yugoslavia and Egypt to a higher level by way of joint investments, industrial cooperation and scientific-technological cooperation was one of the topics of the talks here today between Branko Mikulic, Yugoslavia's premier, and Sa'd Ahmad, president of Egypt's Federation of Trade Unions.

Pleasure with having traditionally good relations between Yugoslavia and Egypt further develop with success was pointed out at the talks. Great attention was also paid to activities within the Non-Aligned Movement, wider mutual cooperation among the developing countries and to solving major international economic questions, the problem of indebtedness in particular.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT HEAD COMMENTS ON STRIKES

AU061733 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 4 Apr 87 p 3

[Werner Pirker dispatch from Belgrade: "Conflict of an Idea"]

[Excerpt] Tito's gaze is omnipresent in "Yugoslavia after Tito" -- the wise gaze of the great statesman, the slightly bemused gaze of the visionary thinking of a special path toward socialism, the peremptory gaze of the partisan leader. In the office of Mirko Marinovic, head of the Information Department of the Belgrade government, there is the portrait of the partisan general with the military coat over his shoulders and a somberly determined face. His heirs seem to be well able to stand the gaze from the wall.

The fact that this year the multination-state in the Balkans is shaken by the greatest strike wave in its socialist history is "no tragedy" for Marinovic but a form of conflict settlement that is absolutely acceptable and "specific of self-administration." On the other hand, the government considers the "intervention laws," which result in considerable wage losses, as the only possibility to enforce the long-term program of economic stabilization that was drawn up in 1983. This was passed not in the form of a decree but as a result of a broad discussion, says Marinovic.

Mirko Marinovic cites the four essential targets of the stabilization program:

Overcoming the crisis by developing, intensifying, and opening up exports; adjusting consumption to the real economic possibilities; and taking the market laws into account even more. In short, the philosophy of the program aims at increased application of economic levers instead of administrative ones.

But nothing contradicts this claim to a "self-administrating economy" and the "free play of forces" Yugoslavia-style more than the latest intervention of the state -- which was carried out in a rather brutal way. This is also admitted by Marinovic. He says that the working people, to whom he ascribes a high class-awareness, should have been better prepared for this. [passage omitted]

TEACHERS HALVE CLASS TIME IN RESPONSE TO WAGE CUTS

LD062149 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 06 Apr 87

[Text] In response to the reduction of the already low personal incomes for teachers the teaching staff of the Juraj Barakovic center of secondary schools in Zadar decided to shorten as of today the duration of a school lesson from 45 to only 20 minutes. Educational institutions in Zadar, it was heard at a staff meeting today, are gradually entering a mounting crisis. The meeting thus decided to reduce as of today when lower personal incomes come into force, the duration of a lesson by more than a half. According to the staff at the Juraj Barakovic center of secondary schools, a teacher with 25 years' service earns less than 130,000 dinara a month, which under the Intervention Law will be reduced by another 20,000 dinars.

MILL SHUTDOWN TO CAUSE 'DRASTIC CONSEQUENCES'

LD071023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0853 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Ivangrad, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- Beginning today all machinery and installations at the wood pulp and paper mill, the largest work organization in Ivangrad, will be at a standstill. Under a decision by the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-protection the shutdown started on Saturday with the closure of the wood pulp processing plant. The rest of the mill was shut down today after the sensitive parts of the system were cleared of wood pulp and chemicals. As a result almost 2,000 workers are on compulsory leave which will probably last for over a month.

Prompted by the mill's failure to cover the losses from last year and the year before, which amounted to 8.5 billion dinars, its arrears, and the uncertainty over its future, many contractors stopped supplying raw materials and chemicals, which meant that for over a month the mill has hardly had any work.

The complete shutdown is the first in the mill's 24-year history, and it is quite obvious that the shutdown will have drastic consequences for both Ivangrad municipality and the forestry industry in Montenegro and for many of the mill's partners throughout Yugoslavia. This is intensified since the mill's future is quite uncertain.

MARIBOR UNIVERSITY ORGAN INTERVIEWS DJILAS

LD251902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Maribor, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The participants in today's press conference on the occasion of the youth baton relay ceremony in Maribor were not only surprised, they may even have been shocked. Leafing through distributed copies of the latest issue of KATEDRA, the Maribor University students' publication they saw a whole two-page interview with Milovan Djilas. The paper could be legally bought in one of the numerous makeshift stalls, situated only a few meters from the place where the youth baton relay was held.

About this interview, Hasim Redjepi, president of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, who is staying in Maribor, said that he had not read the text but was surprised and shocked by this. Tone Anderlic, president of the republican conference of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth, like Redjepi, was unwilling to make a statement and said that he had not read the interview, but he personally would have given it a lot of thought before publishing it, considering the context in which it appeared. However, Anderlic said, the interview itself is a different matter. According to him, if Djilas is not under "embargo," and if he is a free citizen, why should he not have the right to publicly express his views?

On this occasion Branko Greganovic, president of the University Conference of the Maribor Federation of Socialist Youth, said that he supports the publication of the interview with Milovan Djilas, because in his view Milovan Djilas played an important role during the war and postwar period in Yugoslavia. At the same time, he said, he is not making value judgments about Djilas' views and actions.

Greganovic believes that it is a good thing that the "legitimacy of public statements" is recognized for such people since only on the basis of public discussion and by confronting views on historical facts can a relevant image on the development of postwar Yugoslavia be achieved. I think, the president of the University Conference of the Maribor Federation of Socialist Youth said, that the very publication of the interview is proof that democracy has a future in this country and that many things have been achieved in this area. According to him, it is coincidental that the publication of the interview comes at the same time as the arrival and stay of the youth baton relay in the Podravina and Pomurje region — that is, in Maribor. In other words, Greganovic says, this is in accordance with the editorial policy of the new group heading this paper, which essentially differs in its treatment of the political life in our country from the preceding one.

POLITIKA Journalist Blamed

AU281541 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 87 p 7

[S. Petrovic, B. Rupar report: "Three 'Roundtable' Conferences in Maribor"]

[Excerpts] Maribor, 25 Mar — The relay youth baton, which is in Maribor today, has been placed in a shop window at the Rotovz building, and pop music videos have been presented on two television screens all day. In Boris Kraigher Square, stands selling the youth newspapers MLADINA, TRIBUNA, and KATEDRA have been set up. There are also tables at which one can get propaganda material from alternative social groups: the ecological and peace groups. [passage omitted]

At a press conference this morning, the latest number of KATEDRA was distributed to those present. It contains an interview with Milovan Djilas granted to journalist Dragan Antic, and an explanation by the magazine's editorial board of why it publishes the interview. The KATEDRA editors explain the publication of the interview by advocating the Djilas be granted access to the press. [passage omitted]

[The following unattributed note is appended to the report and printed in boldface type]

The POLITIKA editorial collegium considers that the conduct of POLITIKA correspondent Dragan Antic, who according to reports from Maribor is the author of the interview with Milovan Djilas, is unacceptable and politically harmful. Condemning this conduct and assessing that the publication of the interview at the time the youth relay race reached Maribor was an obvious political provocation, the collegium of our newspaper has immediately decided to take measures to determine the responsibility of D. Antic.

SLOVENE WRITERS FEAR CENTRALIST CONSTITUTION

AU240850 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 87 p 10

[D. Damjanovic Report: "The Fear of a Stronger Federation"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Mar — The fear that the constitutional amendments may result in the strengthening of the federation and that the Slovene people may find its rights reduced was present in all speeches at a 5-hour long public forum organized by the Slovene Writers Society before an over flow crowd at the Cankar Home in Ljubljana. The introductory speech by Ciril Ribicic and the speech by Miran Potrc, president of the Slovene Assembly, were the only different speeches in this atmosphere of fear of being threatened and occasional cries that the integrity of the Slovene people should be preserved, an atmosphere of doubt regarding the necessity for constitutional changes, an atmosphere of questioning their initiation and of accusations that they were not initiated in a democratic way because the SFRY Presidency presented constitutional amendments in advance of any discussions.

"Hot" Atmosphere [subhead]

In fact the speech by Miran Potrc illustrates this "hot" atmosphere best because the president of the Slovene Assembly, who spoke among the last participants in the discussion, was brought into the situation of having to defend the assembly's, political workers', and his own reputation. Explaining among other things that the constitutional changes will not limit the principle of consensus and rejecting the views of some other participants in the discussion that one condition for initiating constitutional changes is the existence of a national program, Miran Potrc stressed that as a democratically elected delegate he does not accept the assertions that he as well as other political leaders are trying to stifle any opinions that are different from theirs. Guaranteeing the auditorium audience that there will be a democratic and open discussion about the constitutional changes, he mentioned some insulting remarks to the effect that their political workers might let the Slovene people down. This is why Miran Potrc was literally forced to say: "I do not accept even the slightest doubt that some of us might let our people down. I am not going to shoot at my people." In his introductory speech, Ciril Ribicic (introductory speeches followed by much more approving applause were also made by Peter Jambrek, Matevz Krivic, and France Bucar) had to explain that the proposal for initiating constitutional changes was not the result of some secret agreement and meeting, but that it was initiated in the public debate about the critical analysis of the political system. The other three opening speakers claimed the opposite. Bucar even described the proposal as a dangerous phenomenon for Slovenes.

In some extreme speeches calls were made for the Slovene Assembly not to express its support for initiating constitutional changes at its session scheduled for tomorrow, Wednesday. Dimitrij Rupel asked Slovene political representatives "in the name of historical remembrance and cultural dignity" not to aim their "attacks against their own people and their own intelligence."

"To my great surprise I discovered that the proposal for changes in the Constitution follows word for word, so to say, the requests of the "Memorandum" for unified technological systems such as the railroad system, the post, telegraph, and telephone system, energy system, and so forth. The "Memorandum" proceeds from the assertion of the SR of Serbia's unacceptable position within Yugoslavia. The proposal has taken this into account and the problem of this republic has become a problem of the SFRY Constitution. No other republic has been given such an important place in the proposal. Of course, the worst is the request for a unified legal system which in fact suits those who claim that liberal-nationalist and other hostile elements have been tolerated too much in some parts of the country and that, for instance, this system should be simplified so that Draconian sentences such as those pronounced in Kosovo, are pronounced in Slovenia too, concluded Dimitrij Rupel. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the discussion, Ciril Zlobec supported Rupel's remark about politics in Slovenia, which Potrc had firmly rejected, but stressed that the Slovene people as a civil society are obligated to respect political bodies, irrespective of whether they regard them as good or bad, and that, unless they have renounced it, they must let the Slovene Assembly represent the Slovene nation. According to him, in the next 1 and 1/2 years, which is how long the public discussion about constitutional changes will last, the Slovene Assembly must be asked to represent Slovene national interests. He then agreed that the Slovene people must have its national program and its national economy.

As far as constitutional changes are concerned, Zlobec was of the opinion that they are centralist. According to him, due to their economic uncertainty Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo, which tragically had to proclaim themselves insolvent, want economic centralism and joint financial sources. In his opinion this is a tragedy and the horrible Yugoslav reality.

So, after this heated discussion the Slovene Assembly will have to express its opinion tomorrow about the initiation of the process of constitutional amendments.

BRIEFS

SERBS, MONTENEGRINS RETURNING TO KOSOVO — Pristina, 3 Apr (TANJUG) — Through mediation of self-interest communities for employment in Pristina about 40 Serbs and Montenegrins who have returned to Kosovo were given employment in work collectives of this municipality in the past 3 months. The majority of them have completed secondary education, but there are also those with completed higher education or a university degree. Most of them are from Belgrade — 114 are from Nis and Zagreb, while the rest are from other cities in Serbia. It is especially encouraging that 19 Serbs and Montenegrins have returned together with members of their families. Bringing forth this information, Avni Bunjaku, secretary of self-interest communities for employment in Pristina, said in today's meeting with journalists that the number of the employed Serbs and Montenegrins in this municipality was certainly greater, because some of them have been re-employed by their former collectives without the mediation of self-interest communities and in keeping with political conclusions, and without their job being advertised. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 3 Apr 87 LD]

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY
REPORT

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY
REPORT; contents include:

International Affairs
Inter-African Affairs
Central Africa

Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Rwanda
Sao Tome & Principe
Zaire

East Africa

Djibouti
Ethiopia
Kenya
Somalia
Tanzania
Uganda

Indian Ocean

Comoros
Madagascar
Mauritius
Seychelles

Southern Africa

Angola
Botswana
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Namibia
Republic of South Africa
Reunion
Swaziland
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Western Africa

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cape Verde Islands
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Mali
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

Subscribers who wish to change their subscriptions should notify FBIS or NTIS by 1 May 1987 to ensure correct dissemination. Full subscription information is available on the DAILY REPORT back cover.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration by FBIS are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard, received, or published but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced. . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says. . ."

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

The FBIS Daily Report is published Monday through Friday in 8 volumes: I - China, II - Eastern Europe, III - Soviet Union, IV - Asia and Pacific, V - Middle East and Africa, VI - Latin America, VII - Western Europe, and VIII - South Asia.

U.S. Government officials may obtain subscriptions to the Daily Reports at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. DOD consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 692-5753, Autovon: 222-5753.) For additional information or assistance call FBIS, (703) 527-2368, or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The public may subscribe to either a hardcover or microfiche version of the Daily Report through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce (5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161).

The annual subscription fee for the hardcover version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$290 for any one volume, \$380 for two volumes, \$450 for three, \$540 for four, \$625 for five, \$715 for six, \$800 for seven, and \$890 for all eight volumes. This includes the occasional supplements to the Daily Report.

In microfiche (prepared weekly) the fee is \$125 for any one volume, \$155 for two volumes, \$185 for three, \$230 for four, \$285 for five, \$340 for six, \$395 for seven, and \$450 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS.

Back issues or single copies of the Daily Reports are not available. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue of the Daily Report. Holders of subscriptions through NTIS should forward all inquiries, remittances, or changes in subscriber information to NTIS at the address listed in paragraph 3 or call: (703) 487-4630.

The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the Daily Report, may be ordered in single copies or by subscription from NTIS. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the Daily Report and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.